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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Job Fund Ballot Protest; Berlin Presses for Laval; RAF Blasts in Daylight

The World's Day—April 13, 1942

New England: Protest on Compensation Fund

Charging "trickery," Massachusetts insurance companies opened fight at State House to throw petition for a State fund workmen's compensation from November ballot. [Page 2.]

United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon invited Gregory Carhart, western Massachusetts militant draft dodger, to state his case either by telephone or personal interview. [Page 2.]

Brig. Gen. Richard F. Cox was named to succeed Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood as commander of Boston's harbor defenses. [Page 5.]

Status of rifles of New England's State Guardsmen was in doubt as officials conferred over possible Federal seizure. [Page 5.]

Philadelphia and Boston were described by Secretary of the Navy Knox, after a personal survey of the Atlantic Coast, as the two "most dangerous ports," both needing additional precautions against fire and sabotage. [Page 1.]

In Europe: Nazi Pressure for Laval Grows

New Nazi pressure on Vichy France to take Pierre Laval back into the Vichy Cabinet and increase collaboration with Germany was seen in reported new talks between Marshal Pétain and M. Laval. [Page 6.]

Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's adviser and personal envoy, conferred with Russian Ambassador at London Ivan Maisky, presumably seeking means of getting greater aid to Russia. Mr. Hopkins was to confer with Prime Minister Churchill following his talks with Mr. Maisky.

Norway's churches were placed under a new council to be headed by Nazi-puppet Premier Vidkun Quisling, replacing the Norwegian bishops who recently resigned en masse. [Page 6.]

Riom trials are to be suspended indefinitely when court opens tomorrow following Easter recess, it was reported unofficially.

A big convoy of supplies for Russia was reported in the Swedish press to have reached the Russian Arctic port of Murmansk.

Britain limited the price of meals served in hotels and restaurants to curb "black marketing" and purchases by expensive clubs and hotels.

London's reaction to rejection of Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals was that defense of India should now be Britain's only concern and that any new negotiations would have to be initiated by Indian leaders.

The War: RAF Continues Raids in Daylight

In the air: RAF fighters swarmed across the Channel to renew in daylight attacks which during the night blasted targets in Germany, Italy and Occupied France. The royal arsenal at Turin, Italy, was one of the principal targets. London admitted loss of 10 bombers and one fighter; Berlin claimed 24 British bombers were downed. Vichy said an identified plane (Berlin said British) dropped bombs on Cannes, French Riviera.

Africa: Germans have been forced to withdraw from forward positions in the Libyan no man's land under British artillery fire, Cairo stated.

Russia: Soviet Government observed first anniversary of Russian-Japanese treaty with expressions of confidence as Nazis sent hundreds of new planes into the air to blast path for ground offensive. [Page 9.]

Bay of Bengal: A large Japanese armada, including three battleships, was reported by Prime Minister Churchill to be in the Bay of Bengal headed for Ceylon.

Philippines: The island of Corregidor still held out although under continuous bombardment from heavy coastal artillery.

Burma: British troops, unprotected from the air, were retreating about 50 miles south of the Burma oilfields.

Washington: Anti-Semitism Charge Libelous

A Circuit Court decision that it is libelous to charge a public official with anti-Semitism was upheld by the Supreme Court in a 4 to 4 vote. [Page 20.]

The Justice and War Departments are understood to be working out a plan for curbing the nearly 1,600 foreign language publications in the United States, with military officers favoring complete suppression of all in enemy languages and the Justice Department recommending a general control system such as licensing. [Page 3.]

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, which has asked ten Midwest companies to discontinue asserted bias against hiring or promoting persons of certain races or religions, opened a campaign against such discrimination in Gulf Coast shipbuilding plants. [Page 8.]

Unwarranted fear of banks and taxation were said by the Federal Reserve Board to underlie the hoarding by Americans of between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 in United States money. Foreigners are judged to be hoarding between $1,000,000,000 and $1,500,000,000, largely to conceal their assets from enemies.

A special Presidential message to Congress on the subject of checking an inflation spiral is expected in a week or two. President Roosevelt began "spade work" on the subject.

The Senate Patents Committee, listening to charges that the American war effort was being impeded by patent monopolies, received a letter from President Roosevelt in which he asked for a wise patent policy that would aid the war effort. [Page 8.]

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles warned the peoples of Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria that should they increase their aid to Germany in its struggle against Soviet Russia the United States would be forced to declare war upon them.

National: Redcaps Employees of Railroads

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, in Richmond, Va., ruled that redcaps were employees of railroads within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act and that their tips should apply toward the minimum wage prescribed by the law.

Americas: Peru's President to Visit U. S.

President Prado of Peru will visit the United States next month on invitation of President Roosevelt and as a guest of this Government, the State Department announced.

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Saving Bonds by 'Wire' April 14—and a Message

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Edwin F. Chinlund, President of Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, announced yesterday that beginning April 14 gift war savings bonds could be sent by telegraph. The new service was arranged with the co-operation of the Treasury Department.

Bonds of $25, $50, and $100 denominations will be delivered for a charge plus the cost of the bond. A gift message will be included.

Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLD | SNOW | WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Knox in Boston For Clean-up Of Harbor Hazards

Navy Secretary to call for aid of city in eliminating the dangers along the waterfront.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Asserting that Boston and Philadelphia are the two most dangerous harbors in the United States, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox declared here today that he will ask immediate help of City officials in cleaning up fire hazards and other dangers along the Boston waterfront.

The Secretary arrived here this morning by plane from Washington. He was accompanied by Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, under whose direction the protection of American harbors falls.

Secretary Knox and Admiral Waesche personally inspected the entire waterfront of Boston this morning by boat. "A great many things look perilous," the Secretary said. "Fire is the imminent peril.. We must provide lights along certain docks, also guards and redouble precautions for lumber stored on wharves. We now have 15 small boats for harbor protection."

Admiral Waesche broke in at this point to say that all Coast Guard patrol boats were being equipped with fire pumps, and he pointed out that in a harbor having many abandoned and poorly constructed piers, such as Boston, carelessness is a greater danger than sabotage.

Secretary Knox was questioned in the offices of Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, at the Boston Navy Yard, about the coastal submarine danger. He said: "We are now getting more effective anti-submarine fighting. We will add another 100 small patrol craft before May 1, and during the past two weeks we have been given 100 additional airplanes for shore patrol."

He said the Navy had developed a new 173-foot patrol craft, which was proving very valuable. The Secretary added that more vigorous enforcement of navigation rules is being made. He said ships were being kept in specified lanes; that they are required to anchor at night; and that they must sail only in daylight, when protection can be given.

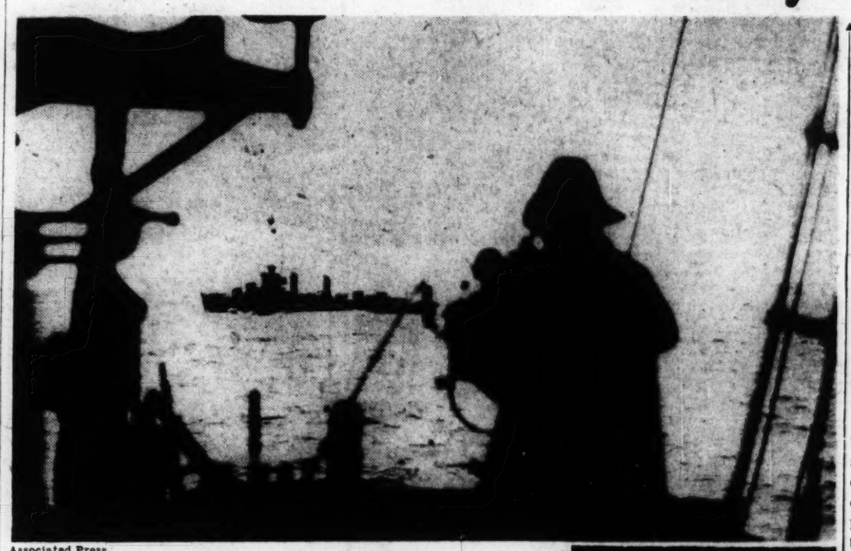
"We now have unity of command and eventually we will beat the game."

Remarks of Secretary Knox gave further significance to the sensational charges early this year that fire hazards and deplorable conditions along Boston's waterfront needed immediate attention.

A special committee of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, headed by Nelson C. Smith, studied the situation for more than two months, disclosing conditions which so aroused public officials that special guards were detailed to all piers by the Coast Guard.

Picture: Page 5.

Japanese Fleet Massing Off Ceylon; Entire East Coast of India Imperiled; All-Out Axis War by Sea Faces Allies



Associated Press

United Nations' Sea Lanes Threatened

Signalman aboard a British destroyer exchanges messages with an American destroyer as the former craft prepares to take over a convoy at a prearranged meeting place in the North Atlantic.

United Nations forced to split sea power over wide area to meet enemy fleets.

British and American naval commands appear to be outmaneuvered by Tokyo.

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The war on the seas is rapidly shaping up into a decidedly unfavorable condition of affairs for the United Nations.

It is becoming apparent that Japan, undaunted by the complexities of the unprecedentedly long and none too secure lines of communication involved, presently is concerned with India rather than Australia.

The Japanese have established themselves in the Andaman Islands and are now knocking at the door of Ceylon. Should this base, second only in importance to Singapore, pass into Japanese hands, they will control the Bay of Bengal.

Once this objective is attained, there is no telling what will be the next direction in which Japanese ambitions will be projected, but it is reasonable to assume that they will reach for control of sufficient ocean area to dominate the approaches to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and then extend their operations to Madagascar.

Key Points Held by Nazis

A successful move of this character would all but isolate Russia and separate Russia and China from the other Allies, and one of the principal sources of oil would be lost. In addition, the already complicated lines of supply extending to India and Australia would become all the more involved.

A still more serious menace will be the possibility of the Japanese being able to join hands in a successful Nazi push to the East.

Despite all the clamor and confused claims that have come out of Russia since "General Winter" went to its assistance, the stark fact remains that such key points as are vitally essential to carrying on a future Nazi strategy are still in German hands. The southern front remains practically unchanged, with the Nazis poised to resume

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Japanese naval power is swarming into the Bay of Bengal through the flood gates opened when Singapore fell. Prime Minister Churchill has announced the presence of three Japanese battleships (one a 32,720-tonner), five airplane carriers, and numerous other lighter craft in the Bay, headed for Ceylon, without any assurance that Admiral Somerville has sufficient British force to meet such an armada.

Indeed, it may be assumed that, with at least one fourth of Japan's battleship strength and possibly a greater proportion of the rest of its naval power in Indian waters, Japan dominates the eastern half of India's coasts.

Since India is left weakened by rejection of the Cripps mission, and since the active air attacks launched by Americans and Australians from Northern Australia are no threat to Japan's over-extended lines, Japan for the present would seem to have completely outmaneuvered the British and American naval commands—a victory which is rendered the more complete by the end to effective resistance in the Philippines.

With the British and Americans still tied down largely to defensive action, the Japanese have been able to pass, with the minimum of hindrance, from one key base to another. The new target appears to be Ceylon, which, if taken, would admit the Japanese to the Arabian Sea on which the British Middle Eastern Army is dependent for most of its supplies.

Bright spots in the gloomy picture are the American-Australian 2,400-mile raids over Japanese bases from the Solomon Islands, via New Guinea to Timor, doing damage to installations and netting some 28 planes and also the continued heroic defense of Corregidor in face of the heavy artillery brought up against it on Bataan.

The Chinese in Burma, too, aided by the American Volunteer Group airmen, are holding their own with remarkable firmness. But the British in Western Burma have retreated to within 50 miles of Burma's oil fields. If the Allies cannot evolve more considerable striking power within the next few weeks, their strategic position promises to be supremely critical.

Philippines:

The United States War Department reported today that Corregidor's gunners sank a number of small Japanese boats and kept enemy air raiders so high over the Philippine Island fortress that bombings in a series of new raids caused only minor damage.

A communiqué said the Japanese boats were in the harbor of the fishing village of Mariveles at the tip of the abandoned Bataan Peninsula. Several were set afire in addition to those sunk.

Meanwhile, communication between Corregidor and Cebu was cut off for the past 48 hours so Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright was unable to report on the efforts to beat off an invasion of the central Philippine Island, more than 300 miles south of Corregidor.

With large forces apparently landed on Cebu, the Japanese have invaded at least six of the major islands of the Philippines.

Aside from Luzon, the principal island, the foe already has overrun or partially occupied Masbate and Mindoro, immediately south of Luzon; Jolo, home of Moro tribesmen in the extreme southwest, and large, lightly-populated Mindanao, in the south.

More than half the land area of the archipelago is believed, however, still to be free of invasion. Major unoccupied islands include Panay, Negros, Bohol, Leyte, and Samar, all in the central portion where Cebu is situated. The status

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Churchill reviews sea war; Japan strong in Bay of Bengal: Page 6.

Wide World

Lord Louis Mountbatten

Who has been disclosed as the new commander of the British Commandos, hard-striking raiding force.

Lord Louis Mountbatten new Commandos chief: Page 9.

Why Philippines Fell: Price of Inexperience

In the second of a series of articles in which he partly lifts the veil of secrecy and censorship surrounding the Philippine area, The Christian Science Monitor's former Manila correspondent shows the battle for the Philippines was not lost in any one specific action but was the outcome of a long series of blunders due to America's inexperience in modern methods of warfare.

By Walter Robb
Former Manila Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the disintegration of the defense of Bataan Peninsula the season opens for theories as to why America lost the Philippines to Japan. It has been said that the Philippines were lost on Dec. 8 with the destruction by Japan of our air power there.

We lost all but seven of our bombers at Stotsenberg, around 1 o'clock of the afternoon of Dec. 8. The Japanese caught us fueling up to take to the air, after lunch, and, in some cases, loading bomb racks.

Loss of Air Power

About the same hour at Iba, a China Sea port on the west coast of Luzon, we lost on the ground 150 pursuit planes out of some 200, standing exposed on the field there.

Later that same afternoon, Nichols Field at Manila was mopped up quickly, where the planes stood that were for the protection of the fleet in the bay and the roadstead, and Cavite Navy Yard over on the Cavite shore at Bacoor and Cañacao Bays.

The Japanese also said that they destroyed bombers at Camp John Hay at Baguio on the ground, 28 as I recall. Baguio is about 175 miles north of Manila. At least eight hours before the Japanese descents on Iba and Stotsenberg, the attack on Pearl Harbor was known in the Philippines. So, the assumption is, that we lost the Philippines by losing our planes, mostly on the ground, to the enemy.

These attacks that cost us all those precious planes were not surprise attacks. Even dull civilians always assumed that the Philippines would of course be attacked, when war started anywhere in the Pacific; and at noon Dec. 8, both the military and the civilian population were more than keenly aware that war had started hours before in the Pacific, at Pearl Harbor. Our air officers were fully conscious of the situation confronting them. So was Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and so was his staff.

You can go much farther. Days before, on routine reconnaissance, our air patrols had contacted Japanese patrols and had of course so reported. That domestic linen will have to be laundered after the war. In the large view, we lost the Philippines on Dec. 8—and with them Wake and Guam—because we were then greenhorns at modern war and the Japanese were veterans.

Attack No Surprise

We reaped no benefits from sighting Japanese air patrols round about Dec. 4.

It was a vain wish to itch to go to Formosa and catch the Japanese there as they caught us a few hours later on Luzon; because orders had to come, and orders were in the hands of greenhorns.

It seems that General MacArthur himself was not in a position at that time to give the orders. They had to come from Washington.

First blows and second blows, then, have been struck on Dec. 8.

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

Hitler to Play Second Fiddle —So Japan Tells Its People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Japan is getting ready to move in as the controlling partner of the Axis. It intends to run the war and dictate the peace, as it affects Germany and Italy, as well as the United States, Britain, and Russia. The result would be that Hitler would have to play second fiddle—and perhaps a fiddle with only one or two strings.

This, at least, is the latest story which Tokyo is telling the Japanese people, whatever it may be telling Berlin and Rome. It is a new tack in the official propaganda line from Japan and is disclosed in an analysis of foreign radiocasts by the Office of Facts and Figures.

Not Pleasing to Reich

Tokyo is going the whole distance—at least in its propaganda—in announcing its determination ultimately to take charge of Axis policy. It may be a development of considerable importance. Two divergent explanations are possible. One is that the Japanese Government finds that its people need this kind of inflated boasting in order to keep up morale. The other is that Japan seriously is serving notice on Hitler that his ultimate plans for a "new order" in the world must be revised in favor of new rules and a new ratio of dividing the spoils.

If this be correct, then Tokyo's radiocast would make unappetizing reading to the German people in view of Hitler's grandiose promises to them, for over its official radio Japan, without showing any signs of being funny and with no apparent concern for fellow-Axis feelings, is claiming most of the earth, all of the water, and a lot of the air.

Its theory is that all the world is properly embraced by Asia and that all of Asia must belong to Japan.

That, in brief, is the philosophy of conquest guiding Japanese policy and now publicly sponsored by Japanese radiocasts to the Japanese people. The spokesman is Dr. Tsunekicki Komaki of Kyoto Imperial University.

Dr. Komaki talks with himself over the radio. He asks himself questions and then answers his own questions.

"When Columbus set foot on the American continent, had it been unpopulated for centuries?" asked Dr. Komaki.

America in "Asia"

"No," he answered, "there had been Indians living in the country. Thus it is obviously reasonable for us to term America an eastern Asia," and then he proceeded to warm up to his subject in these words:

"Australia is part of Asia. Europe occupied this country only a few centuries ago. There were once a million natives living in Australia. They were an Asiatic people. Thus even Europe recognizes Australia as a part of Asia.

"Africa is also a part of Asia. In ancient Greece, it was considered a part of the Asiatic continent. The Mediterranean was so considered by Alexander the Great.

"In Northern Europe there is Asiatic blood running thick in the veins of the inhabitants. In Southern Europe, we find many ancient tools formerly used by the people of Asia. Therefore, we may also consider Europe as a part of Asia.

"The Pacific Ocean is a sea for Asia and this must be the new idea in the new era. The Indian Ocean must also be a sea for Asia. The Atlantic Ocean is also a part of Asia. There are no seven seas, but only one sea and it is connected to Japan, where the sun is rising. All

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

N. E. Farmers Plan to Resist Invasion by the Miners Union

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Resistance to the organization of New England dairy farmers by John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers, the biggest labor union in the country, is now getting under way, it became known today.

Half a dozen farm leaders—one from each New England state—recently held a preliminary meeting and have scheduled another for Boston next week.

A conference of the same character was held in New York today. Its object was to further a new farm body, "Free Farmers, Inc.," designed to oppose the entrance of the coal miners, the biggest union in the Congress of Industrial Organizations, into agriculture.

The States from which this rural league springs are mainly New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. A number of farm associations combined in backing the "Free Farmers." To the same end a gathering of representative of various national farm associations was reported as due to meet today in Washington.

So far the plans of the New England opponents are being made entirely on their own initiative. But when they work out a program they purpose to present it to the principal farm organizations of New England.

Sentiment among the farmers of this region against labor unions coming in to organize farmers is so well defined that endorsement of a reasonable program of opposition is anticipated by observers.

Feeling of participants in the movement now building is thus summed up:

"Farmers believe that they should have their organization and that labor should have its organization.

"But when you mix the two, one is going to control the other.

"We don't want to control labor organization, and we don't believe in labor controlling ours."

Farm groups of New England, seeing the efforts being made by District 50 of the United Mine Workers to organize dairy farmers in Michigan and New York, realize that they are probably facing a serious situation themselves.

If the miners organize the farmers elsewhere, the miners will certainly extend their effort into New England, it is expected.

However, the New England milk producing area is not under the pressure that New York and Mich-

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

U. S. Not to Seize Cars or Tires, Truman Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Don't hurry to wear out your automobile and tires before the Government takes them away.

Reports that some motorists are doing just that today led the American Automobile Association to publish a letter from Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, who heads the current rubber inquiry, saying:

"Motorists need have no fear of 'commandeering' of their cars or 'confiscation' of tires."

"Of course," he added, "no one can foretell what might happen as a last resort in crucial wartimes. We all know that the American people will respond to any national need. But there is no reason for individual car owners to fear any immediate action in the way of 'commandeering' or 'confiscation' of their property.

"Voluntary conservation and restricted driving will do more than anything else to make drastic measures unnecessary."

Describing the United Nations rubber budget to the Truman Committee a few weeks ago, Leon Henderson, Civilian Supply Director, referred to the possibility that if the war lasted more than the three years for which the budget has been made, civilian tires might have to be commandeered.

His warning served as incentive to some drivers to start using their cars more on the theory that if the Government was going to take them or tires, they might as well be enjoying them in the meantime.

While insisting that commandeering is not immediately contemplated, Senator Truman in his letter to the national motoring body reminded car owners that the rubber shortage is "real" and that they must conserve, through care and driving limited to necessary use of the car, the tires they now have.

The Senator admitted that conflicting testimony before his Committee has had a tendency "to bewilder the average motorist" but said that every car owner could be sure he is contributing to the war effort if he limits use of his car and tires to only "necessary" driving.

Sugar goes up one cent on five pounds in N. E.: Page 2.

Status of Hundreds of Rifles Now in Hands of New England Guardsmen in Doubt

Lane as an Answer to Maine Democrats' New Leaders Plan?

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 13—To some observers the most noticeable trend among delegates attending the recent Democratic State Convention in Bangor was an undercurrent demanding a change in leadership. This was coupled with informal demands that party be placed above personality in future campaigns.

The Penobscot County delegation indicated all this when, by an informal show of hands, it voted that the time had come for new leadership. The delegation specifically opposed re-election of Judge Fred H. Lancaster as Chairman of the State Committee.

It is felt that new leadership may come forward before the approaching campaign, but definite developments are still lacking.

For some Democrats, the most important event of the Convention did not occur until yesterday, after adjournment. Although some sections of the party had urged George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker, to seek the gubernatorial, he did not make his announcement of candidacy until Sunday. Had it come during the convention there is little doubt the whole meeting would have gone off with more enthusiasm, for it is felt strongly in some sections of the party that Mr. Lane can poll heavily among Republican and independent voters—as a Democrat must in Maine, if he is to win.

This leaves Mayor Dundas of Waterville as the only other gubernatorial candidate, and it would not surprise some if the Mayor decided to withdraw in favor of Mr. Lane and seek a Congressional post.

Some believe that with the "right man," Democrats can give Republican Governor Sumner Sewall a real battle despite the fact he is running, as customary, for a second term.

Former Gov. Louis J. Brann, who has now entered First District politics as a Democratic candidate for Congress, was well received at the Convention, but some are disturbed over rumblings of opposition to his entrance into the First District as a candidate and unquestionably some of the talk about placing party over personality was directed toward the former Governor, despite his wide popularity.

Democratic speakers had a good time criticizing the Republican platform, adopted earlier this month at Portland, pointing out that both as to speeches and platform the Republican Convention might well have been a Democratic affair. (Republicans had indorsed President Roosevelt's war effort and foreign policy and called for unity in the emergency.)

The Democrats, as with the Republicans, adopted a short platform. It had two outstanding features, one a plank recognizing that "we not only must win this war under the superb leadership of President Roosevelt, but also we must win the peace which follows by putting into effect the world principles of Woodrow Wilson." The platform placed full blame for this war upon those Republicans who opposed Wilson's peace program at the end of the World War.

Unlike the Republicans, the Democrats, in their platform, called for retention of the 40-hour week. The Democrats also took a definite stand on one important State issue, urging that "there should be set up in Maine a salary scale with a definitely established minimum which will attract and hold teachers of ability and training."

WRUL Sends Sermons to Norse

The monthly radiocast to Norway from Station WRUL coincided dramatically yesterday with the defiant stand against Nazi regulation, on the part of 1,100 Norwegian clergymen. Having recently resigned their positions in the State Church rather than comply with the Quisling government's orders to conduct their services in support of Naziism, they refused to obey the command to reconsider their resignations. As a consequence the churches were empty.

Boston, however, filled the gap in the day's religious program by radiocasting two services, the first in English, said to be understood by half the Norwegian people, conducted by the Rev. William B. Sadtler; and the second in Norwegian, by the Rev. Lars J. Heggem.

The Rev. Mr. Sadtler, who is pastor of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Roxbury, included in his sermon the remark, "Throughout the ages and on this very day, there have been and still are those who bravely witness for Christ and his church, cost what it may. The future of all that is true in this life rests in their faithful and consecrated hands.'

Neither minister referred directly in his sermon to the present conflict between the puppet government and the church. The Rev. Mr. Heggem, who is pastor of Our Saviour Lutheran Church of East Boston, spoke on the need for prayer to bring about a new man, for a new world.

The Episcopalian Bishop, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, at the 50th anniversary service at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Brighton, compared the Norwegian clergymen to the ancient Christian martyrs, whose convictions were strong enough to enable them to sacrifice even their human lives for the right.

Five 1-Day Parleys In Church Plan

The United Christian Education Advance this week is sponsoring a series of one-day conventions in five Massachusetts cities. Five national leaders in the field of Christian education will address the meetings.

The one-day conventions opened today in New Bedford with Pittsfield, Springfield, Gardner, and Boston following on consecutive days. The meeting in Boston will be held in the Old South Church on Friday.

Speakers at the meetings are the Rev. Daniel A. McGregor, National Church, Protestant Episcopal Church, New York; the Rev. Dr. J. S. Armentrout, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. Ivan M. Gould, International Council of Religious Work, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Karl R. Stolz, Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, and the Rev. Dr. Jesse R. Wilson, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, New York.

The conventions are sponsored by the International Council of Religious Work as part of a nation-wide program to make religious education available to more than 17,000,000 school children and 30,000 Americans who have no church ties.

Laconia School Girl Wins $200 Bates Scholarship

LEWISTON, Maine, April 13 (AP)—Miss Geraldine Weed, of Laconia, N. H., high school, won a $200 scholarship to Bates College here when she was adjudged best speaker in the final round of the New Hampshire State High School Debating League competition.

Laconia High was the team victor with Colebrook Academy second and Sanborn Academy third.

RED CAP REFRESH-R
The Sensational Odor Remover
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For All Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Refuse Cans . . . Closed-up Rooms and Animal Pets . . .

By a Staff Photographer

'Scorched-Earth' Policy Cuts Needham Fire Hazards

Under the direction of the Needham Fire Department, many of the Town's grass and brush fire hazards are being burned over, and, in the process, members of the Auxiliary Service are gaining valuable training on how to control and extinguish fires. 1—An auxiliary fireman ignites dried grass which might prove a dangerous hazard. 2—Armed with a broom, and with apparatus standing by, he controls the fire. 3—Automobile insignia furnished to members of the Town's Auxiliary Service. 4—Chief Richard M. Salamone, who evolved the "scorched-earth" plan. 5—A blackened roadside which soon will turn green as new grass sprouts and covers the once serious fire hazard.

'Better' Brush Fires Saving Needham Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEEDHAM, Mass., April 13—As spring moves warmly on toward summer, this Town probably will be able to chalk up more grass and brush fires for the season than any other communities of its size.

Furthermore, as if accidental or carelessly set fires were not enough, Needham's firefighters, instead of moving swiftly to extinguish such fires, actually are doing much to spread them farther. They're even setting them, too. And, in so doing, they are saving the town money.

It's all a part of the town's "scorched-earth" policy—a plan for the removal of treacherous fire hazards evolved by Chief Richard M. Salamone. And, it's working wonders.

Grass and brush fires seem to have a tendency to break forth again and again in the same area. By systematically burning over areas each spring where such fires have once started, this "repeat" tendency is eliminated. And, by thoroughly cleaning up a job, Needham's firefighters not only do away with such hazards, but save rubber and gasoline. For one trip to a fire completes the task.

Getting Experience

Then, too, Needham's 30-odd auxiliary firemen are getting much valuable practical experience. Every Saturday afternoon, under the careful supervision of several "regulars," they board the "jeep" wagon, and clean up a number of these grass and brush fire hazards. Equipped with rubber coats and armed with brooms, they learn not only how to control such fires, but how to handle various other pieces of apparatus.

"Why, if we'd only had such an auxiliary force as we have today at the time of the hurricane in 1937, we could have handled it in fine shape," said Chief Salamone. "And when this war is over the present auxiliary force will be retained as a group—known as Box 12 Association—meeting regularly each month."

Needham's Auxiliary Force, formed primarily to combat fires resulting from incendiary bombs, is one of the best-trained in the State. Chief Salamone is well known for his many illustrated lectures. And his latest innovation is to have three auxiliary firefighters sleep at headquarters every night. In this way, these citizens—bankers, lawyers, businessmen, and industrialists—are gaining practical experience in the life of a fireman.

Started Last Year

Chief Salamone's "scorched-earth" program was started in Needham last year as an experiment, The Town's Board of Selectmen—David Murdoch, Chairman; Dr. Cyril N. Angell, and Wendell E. Ryerson—voted $150 for the purpose.

It would be difficult to place any estimate on the amount of money the Town saved by the experiment. But certain it is that hundreds of fire hazards were removed in the burning-over process. And, while the blackened areas do not present a very pretty picture today, green grass will be sprouting soon—and many a Needham home will stand safely, chiefly because dried grass and brush have been burned over.

"If people would be more careful with the incinerators in their back yards," commented Chief Salamone, "we'd have fewer grass and brush fires to contend with—fires which, if uncontrolled, could cause untold destruction."

In this connection, Chief Salamone warmly stresses home safety. "Ninety-five per cent of our fires result from carelessness. Youngsters should be taught how best to vacate a building threatened by fire," he added. "If homes were equipped with ropes or rope ladders, and children were shown how to use them, we'd have fewer fatalities resulting from fires. I'm a firm believer in protecting human lives, and the more training we can give in the prevention and control of fires once started, the safer and happier our community life will be."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cold this afternoon and tonight, with lowest temperature only slightly above freezing. Gentle winds.

Southwest Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Continued cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:02 p. m.: height, 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 11:34 a. m.: height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:31 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Meeting of the Putterham Civic Association of Brookline at which Representative Thomas H. Eliot will speak on current happenings in national legislature. At the Edith C. Baker School, Beverly Road, Brookline, at 8 p. m. This meeting is open to the public.

Exhibition of chess literature with a display of chess sets at the Boston Public Library. This collection is shown through the courtesy of Robert Binnott and will be on display at the Puvis de Chavannes Gallery through May 3. Library remains open until 10 p. m.

Display of reproductions of Russian icons, by N. Kondakov, from a portfolio in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. In Sargent Hall of the Library—through April 18. Library remains open until 10 p. m.

Tuesday

Rummage sale of the Charlotte Cushman Club. Spring cleaning of attics and cellars by members of the Club has uncovered a sizable collection of clothing, miscellaneous bric-a-brac, and foods that will sell at attractive prices. In Horticultural Hall, Huntington Avenue and Massachusetts Avenues. Open from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Medieval Art," by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff, will be the subject of this public discussion; 11 a. m.

Song recital at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. George Wheeler, tenor, will be accompanied by Reginald Boardman, pianist. At 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Sugar Goes Up Cent on Five Pounds in N. E.

Necessity for shipment of sugar by rail instead of by boat, with resultant higher costs, caused the Office of Price Administration today to authorize an increase of one cent per five pounds in sugar prices for the New England area.

At the same time, Federal officials postponed the rationing of typewriters until April 20, and indicated the list of those eligible to buy machines would be considerably broadened. It is estimated that 850,000 typewriters will be available for sale under the new plan.

Rationing authorities were requested by the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association to relax restrictions of sales of new cars. The dealers pointed out that freezing 500,000 new cars works a hardship on them, and does not, they insisted, contribute to the war effort.

The dealers proposed that the Government select the cars it needs, make the remainder available on a priority basis for 30 days, and after that release the balance to the general public.

Howard P. Galloway, addressing the Massachusetts Laundry Owners Association yesterday, urged further restrictions on deliveries in order to save tires.

'Profiteering' In Cotton Shipping Gets Hub Inquiry

Shipment of cotton from Egypt to Boston is being investigated by the United States Maritime Commission, Boston shipping men learned today.

Under an order of the Commission an inquiry was begun regarding the lawfulness of rates and practices of Maurice Benin (Shipping) Ltd., and Sigma Trading Corporation, both of New York.

According to the Commission's order, the two companies engaged space on the steamer West Jaffrey, operated by the American Export Lines, Inc., for transportation of cotton from Suez to Boston, at a rate of $50 a long ton, offering the cargo space to a shipper or receiver of cotton at six cents a pound or $134.50 a long ton.

This shipper or receiver then sought space from the American Export Lines, the order said, but found that none was available, later accepting a rate of 4.5 cents a pound by agreement with Maurice Benin (Shipping) Ltd., and/or Sigma Trading Corporation, at which rate it shipped 3,000 bales of cotton to Boston. Hearings on the proceeding, assigned Docket No. 616, are to be held soon.

U. S. Government Seeks Arms For United Nations' Troops

War Activities in New England

State Guard Rifles in Doubt—Status of hundreds of Springfield and Enfield rifles, issued to New England State Guardsmen, and on Saturday ordered repossessed by the War Department at Washington and shotguns substituted, remained in doubt today.

The order from the War Department covered more than 44,000 rifles possessed by civilians throughout the country, many of which had been issued to State Guardsmen, and others sold to members of the National Rifle Association for the purpose of fostering civilian marksmanship in peacetime. They are wanted now for shipment to troops of the United Nations.

Today, it was learned that Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding officer of the First Corps Area (New England), was in touch with the War Department, and that, pending the outcome of his conference, no definite announcement as to the disposal of such rifles now in the possession of State Guardsmen would be made.

New Harbor Defense Head—Brig. Gen. Richard F. Cox, who assumed command of the Harbor Defenses of Boston on March 25, with subsector headquarters at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., replaced Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, who left this subsector to assume command of the Southern Sector, Atlanta, Ga. The area under General Cox's jurisdiction extends along almost the entire length of the Massachusetts coast line, and all armaments in this subsector are under his authority.

General Cox is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. Shortly after graduating he decided to make the Army his career, and on May 26, 1910, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army. During World War I, General Cox served as a Major. He graduated from the War College, Washington, D. C., in 1930, and in 1935 graduated from the Naval War College.

He has served the Army at a number of Coast Artillery stations, including overseas service in Hawaii, the Philippines, and Panama. On Dec. 3, 1941, General Cox assumed command of the 38th Coast Artillery Brigade, Antiaircraft, at Camp Stewart, Ga., from which station he was transferred to Boston. He is married, with one son, who is a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Firing of Heavy Caliber Guns—Marking the inclusion of long-range artillery in the active armament of the Harbor Defenses of Boston, Brig.-Gen. Richard F. Cox, Commanding General, today released the following schedule of firing of these guns.

Tuesday, April 14, Fort Ruckman, Nahant.

Wednesday, April 15, Fort Heath, Winthrop.

Thursday, April 16, Fort Revere, Hull.

Friday, April 17, Fort Revere, Hull.

If weather conditions are unfavorable on the above dates, the firings will be advanced to start on the first clear day thereafter. All firing will commence as near 2:00 p. m. as possible.

Residents in the vicinity of these forts are warned to take the precautions of which they have already been advised. If these precautions are taken, little, if any damage may be expected.

For saftey reasons, the general public is requested to keep out of the immediate vicinity of the guns.

The above target practices will serve to initiate several hundred new selectees to heavy artillery fire.

Navy Built to Fight—Uncle Sam's Navy was built for an offensive war, to keep invaders from our shores, and it will do so, United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee declares. Speaking at a Greater Boston religious meeting yesterday Senator Walsh said, "When our Navy is ready for a real drive through, it will be something the American people will be proud of. We will have a Navy to meet the challenge of any power when it is completed."

Destroyer Chevalier Launched—Into the icy waters of the Kennebec River at Bath, Maine, slid the destroyer Chevalier Saturday as the Navy expansion program continued. Its sponsor was Mrs. Marguerite Jackson Chevalier of Baltimore, Md., widow of Lieutenant Commander Godfrey Chevalier, after whom the ship was named. Only yard employees, officials, and a few guests were present when the traditional bottle was broken across the bow. Lieutenant Commander Chevalier, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy in 1910, was killed in an airplane crash at Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 14, 1922.

Waterfront Artists and Lights—Although artists, along with photographers, will be under some restrictions along the New England coast this summer, Aldro T. Hubbard, President of the Rockport, Mass., Art Association, has been assured by Capt. C. G. Roemer, Senior Coast Guard Officer in the First Naval District, that the Government will not interfere with members of the Association. However, Captain Roemer did suggest that the artists carry identification papers and refrain from sketching gun emplacements, warships, lighthouses, and other equipment vital to the Nation's defense.

Meantime, Revere Beach Boulevard lights have been partly dimmed. The globes have been painted black on the side facing the ocean, by order of the Metropolitan District Commission. This has been done to prevent the silhouetting of coastal vessels, thus lessening chances of their being torpedoed by enemy submarines, it was pointed out.

German Guards Ready!—Guards of German extraction will be ready, after six months' training, to protect United States Army depots, the First Corps Area Quartermaster Department has announced. They are dogs, mostly Doberman pinschers and German shepherds, 200 of them, now in training in New York City.

Their acute hearing, keen sense of smell and ability to see in the dark are expected to enable them to detect intruders who might evade the human guards. They are being taught to restrain their impulse to bark, to approach their quarry unseen, disarm him and hold him for further attention. Their owners have offered them to the Army for the duration of the war.

Class M-2 Reopened — Lieut. George M. Powers, recruiting officer for the United States Navy in Boston, recently announced that all ratings for Class M-2, the inshore patrol, have been reopened by the Navy Department. The Navy is in need of electricians, radio men, signal men, and cooks for this branch of the naval reserve, Lieutenant Powers said. Ratings as high as Chief Petty Officer are available. Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 50, and physically fit.

No More Army Beef Carcasses —Edwards Meat in Neat Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., April 13—Those 500-pound carcasses of beef which mess sergeants and cooks once spent hours carving into individual portions for the soldiers are now practically a thing of the past at this post.

In their places are compact packages of frozen beef selected and packed in various cuts so that now all the mess sergeants are called upon to do is to open the package containing the roast, steak or stew meat, cook and serve.

It's all part of a streamlined Army.

The system works something like this:

The camp quartermaster department anticipates the meat needs of the camp about a month and a half in advance, makes out a requisition and sends it to a Chicago office. In that City a contract is negotiated, the depot veterinarian is notified and an inspector is sent to the plant to inspect the meat and to supervise its stamping, cutting, freezing, packing, and shipping.

When the meat is shipped from Chicago to Camp Edwards, the roasts are packed separately in packages of approximately 55 pounds weight. The same with the other cuts of beef.

A minimum and a maximum has been set on how much can be ordered at a time. Minimum order is 25,000 pounds and maximum is 40,000 pounds.

Aside from the time this system saves in the kitchens, it has many other advantages. There is less waste because of improper carving, fewer men and machines are needed to handle the meat and there is a tremendous saving of shipping and storage space.

One third as many freight cars are now needed to ship these packages around the country and at the camp warehouses 150,000 pounds of this frozen beef can be stored now in rooms where only 50,000 pounds of carcasses were kept before.

Also this system helps in the saving of tin, for with frozen beef so easy to handle and store there is less canned meat being used in camp.

When the meat arrives here from Chicago, it is stored in sections in the huge warehouses at a temperature of 10 degrees Fahrenheit. Stamped as the packages are with the various cuts named and accurately weighed, it is a simple matter to deliver roasts and steaks to the kitchens. This meat is delivered a day in advance of consumption so it can be thawed out properly before it is cooked.

The only kitchens in camp that still receive the carcasses are those at the hospital and the bakers and cooks school. Special cuts are needed there sometimes. Student cooks are required to receive instruction in butchering and carving.

Maj. Robert M. Hamilton, of Manchester, Conn., as camp sales officer, does all the ordering of meats and it is his task to estimate accurately the needs a month and one half in advance.

Dow Is Appointed Blackout Officer

Arthur C. Dow, Jr., of Hingham, Mass., has been appointed State Blackout Officer of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Committee's Protection Division, has announced.

Mr. Dow succeeds Neil W. Rice, who resigned to enter the armed services. The new appointee is a district representative of the circulation department of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Dow twice served as President of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, a Past Commander of the American Legion, and a member of the Executive Boards of the Hingham Rotary Club and the Hingham Chamber of Commerce.

America Surprise, Rauschning Says

Hitler never expected the United States to come into the war on the side of Britain, Hermann Rauschning, former confidant of the German Führer and now an anti-Nazi exile, told an overflow Ford Hall Forum crowd last night at John Hancock Hall, Boston.

Explaining his conviction that Hitler could never establish his conquest over the world, Dr. Rauschning said that Hitler had not expected that the United States would be his foe at all, that he believed that internal strife in the states would be magnified to the point of open revolt, resulting in an American Fascist state with which he could deal as an ally.

A Nazi-sponsored Argentinian state ruling over South America would balance the power of a Fascist United States, thus completing Hitler's domination over the western hemisphere, Dr. Rauschning disclosed.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U. S. Studies Restrictions On Foreign Language Press

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Government is studying the question of putting restrictions on the foreign language press in the United States, it was learned yesterday.

Such a program has been under quiet discussion in the Justice and War Departments for several weeks, but as yet there has been no decision of any action.

Officials said there was no question about the power to exercise control over the approximately 1,600 publications. Authority is ample, they said, under the 1917 Trading With the Enemy Act and also under more recent legislation. The major problem was described as the extent and the method.

The Army's View

Military officials were reported favoring suspension of publications in German, Italian, and Japanese, and licensing all other foreign language printing. Justice Department officials were represented as favoring some general control system such as licensing which could be used to weed out undesirable periodicals.

The military argument is understood to be based on the huge job of translating and checking nearly all matter printed in a foreign language. This is extremely difficult in some cases, notably Japanese. Even when translated, an official explained, the problem of codes remains.

Services Performed

The Justice Department view is that, while the foreign language press raises problems, such publications also can perform considerable service as a contact beween the Government and non-citizens. It has been valuable in such programs as alien registration, enemy alien identification, and surrender of contraband.

Publications in the enemy languages total nearly 400, according to latest figures. These include 220 publications in German, of which 13 are daily newspapers; 150 in Italian, with eight dailies, and 25 in Japanese, with nine dailies.

Pelley Gets Bail

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts and publisher of anti-Semetic magazines, provided $15,000 cash bond April 11 and was released from Marion County jail where he had been held since last April 5 on a charge of sedition.

Mr. Pelley was arrested last April 4 by FBI agents at Darien, Conn., and was brought here the following day. He was charged under the 1917 Espionage Act with distributing false statements intended to harm the United States and "promote the success of our enemies."

The statements allegedly were contained in a magazine, "The Galilean," published by Mr. Pelley at Noblesville, Ind. The magazine suspended publication several weeks ago after it was barred from the mails.

Poll Taxes for Soldiers Becomes Issue in Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—A drive has started in Congress to lift the poll tax requirement in eight southern States on soldiers who are fighting for their country.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida and Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee have launched the latest attack on the southern franchise barrier, alleged to restrict voters in the eight States to a fraction of the rest of the nation.

Meanwhile, Representative James M. Barnes (D) of Illinois has introduced a resolution calling upon Governors of southern States to voluntarily lift the poll-tax requirement on soldiers as a patriotic step. Coupled with the new proposals are recommendations for absentee voting.

Slogan of the new drive is: "Give the vote to those who may give their lives."

Tax Issue Is Lively

With the 1942 congressional election campaign just starting, the poll-tax issue is lively. According to the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, only 27 per cent of the people in the eight "poll-tax" States voted in the 1940 Presidential election, compared to 76 per cent in other States.

Just completed research shows that in some States the poll tax is cumulative, with penalties and interest so that in Georgia, for example, the $1 annual tax has a technical maximum of $47.47. The poll tax discriminates as much against poor whites as Negroes; it is charged, and originally was introduced during the Populist agitation, to head off a political revolt of low-income white families.

Figures prepared by Miss Eleanor Bontecou, Director of a study for the new School for Social Research, show that in Georgia, if a citizens fails to assess himself for the $1 tax: an additional $1 penalty is imposed. If this $2 sum is not paid by Dec. 21 of the year due there is a penalty of 7 per cent interest from then on: and a $1 collection charge may be imposed; these additional charges may be exacted, cumulatively, up to a 7-year limit: at which time the statute of limitations begins to run. If the Georgian was 21 to begin with and never paid the tax, the cumulative tax, plus interest, by the time he is 27 would be $15.47 not counting a collection charge. From then on, theoretically at any rate, $1 more a year may be added till the citizen is 60. By this time the aggregate fee will be $47.47.

No Uniformity in Georgia

The actual practice in Georgia, however, does not correspond to the legal situation, Miss Bontecou says. There is no central supervision and consequently no uniformity of practice of county collectors. In Atlanta, no one is charged more than $15.50, according to official statements.

Miss Bontecou continues: "In a field trip we did not find the same practice in any two counties, either in the enforcement of penalties and interest, or of the cumulative provisions of the tax. One county set a top limit of $8.91, another of $5; the highest sums actually reported as having been charged were $24 to $30."

A letter from the Comptroller General of Georgia to Miss Bontecou states definitely that a voter must have paid the tax for every year since he became 21 until he is 60.

Georgia is not the only cumulative poll-tax state. According to field research in Alabama, where there is careful central supervision of the tax collector's annual accounts, persons were found in 1940 paying $36 poll taxes in every county visited.

Even without the cumulative provision, the normal tax of a dollar or two for the privilege of voting in eight southern states, and the technical provisions surrounding payment, discourages most poor persons, whites as well as Negroes, it is charged:

In the 1940 election, for example, in which 76 per cent of the citizens in the 40 nonpoll-tax states voted, the percentage was as follows in the eight "poll-tax states":

Tennessee, 33 per cent; Texas, 26; Virginia, 24; Alabama, 20; Arkansas, 19; Georgia, 19; Mississippi, 15; South Carolina, 11.

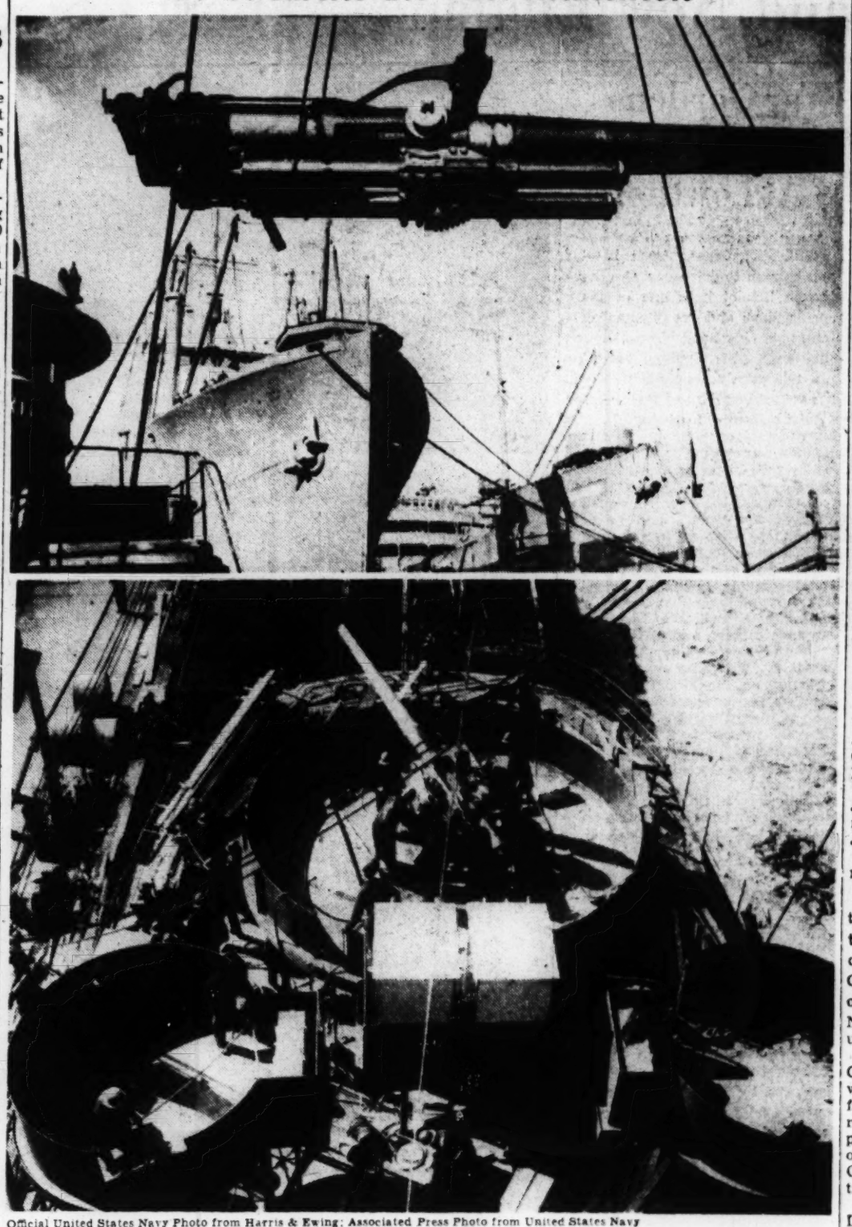
Russians Ignore Inconveniences, Japanese Says

TOKYO. From Japanese Radiocasts. April 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow who has returned here, said the Russian people are determined to bear the war's inconveniences and, instead of complaining, just say "Nitchevo"—meaning "it can't be helped."

"The Soviet people apparently firmly believe that if they put up with the inconveniences which the war has caused them they will certainly win," Mr. Tatekawa said. He was much impressed by the trust which the Russian people place in Premier Joseph Stalin "because it resembled very much the confidence which the Germans place in Adolf Hitler."

The former ambassador said he was "overjoyed" to hear the news of the outbreak of war with the United States and Great Britain.

U. S. Arms Its Merchantmen



Official United States Navy Photo from Harris & Ewing; Associated Press Photo from United States Navy

For Defense Against Axis Submarines

American merchant vessels are being armed as quickly as possible by the Navy to enable them to defend themselves against attacks by enemy U-boats. Above: Guns are hoisted on to waiting ships. Below: Final tests are made of heavy deck guns placed on a merchant ship as other workers prepare elevated machinegun nests, foreground, to take lighter guns.

18 States Assured of No New Taxes

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—No new taxes for the States if they can help it. That's the word coming out of legislative halls throughout the United States as law makers adjourn or near the end of regular and special sessions in many of the States. At least, they hope to finance their war expenditures for the next year or so without resorting to additional levies, judging from the emergency authorizations already approved in several Legislatures.

The Federation of Tax Administrators here reports that California, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts and Michigan, for example, have set up emergency funds, with appropriations designated mainly for expansion of State Guard units, additional police, State defense councils, and other war requirements.

Actually 18 States have sizable surpluses in their treasuries this year, due to increased tax collections. Five of these will pay off old debts, two plan to put the money in the "sock" for postwar expenses, and many have invested extra funds in war savings bonds.

Although reduced revenues are anticipated due to curtailed use of automobiles and other durable goods, the States look for more income from other taxes and savings on relief. Also higher pay rates should result in more income from general sales taxes.

How Various States Stand

Surpluses enjoyed by the various States range from a "slight increase" in revenue collections in Wyoming to $26,000,000 in Ohio. Indiana has a balance of more than $17,000,000; Colorado a surplus of $761,000, and Virginia will have $13,000,000 surplus at the end of the biennium July 1. The other States reporting surpluses are Idaho, Nebraska, Vermont, New York, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

Minnesota's postwar program under the Governor's executive order will set aside $3,000,000 for highways; the $1,000,000 already appropriated for building construction previously planned; $4,000,000 for a school building program, and $2,000,000 for small-unit housing program. The postwar program is designed to curtail nondefense spending, stop competition with defense requirements, and develop a pool of completed plans and available funds for construction to furnish employment in the immediate postwar period.

In the same direction, Gov. Colgate Darden of Virginia, who took office Jan. 21, approved his predecessor's recommendation that the State Legislature put aside $6,000,000 of the State's $13,000,000 surplus as a postwar reserve, allot $5,000,000 to its sinking fund, and hold more than $2,000,000 for conditional capital outlays.

California's $8,000,000 appropriation for war purposes was made from the general fund. In Illinois a war budget of $5,000,000 will be met from a year-end $25,000,000 general revenue fund balance. Maine, which appropriated $1,100,000 for emergency defense purposes, will finance the bill from increased tax yields and savings on relief expenditures. The Legislature of this State also authorized a $1,000,000 bond issue for civil defense if it becomes necessary to raise more money.

Massachusetts will finance a $7,000,000 war appropriation, which includes $2,000,000 for salary increases for State employees, from a general fund surplus and a transfer of $5,000,000 to the general fund by suspension of parts of the State highway program. No additional taxes or loans were authorized.

Number of Special Sessions

No special revenue measures were adopted to provide the emergency funds authorized for Michigan. These include a $5,000,000 war appropriation and a special fund of $673,858 for state police use approved by the first 1942 special session, and $2,482,000 for wage increases approved by a second special session.

Meanwhile the lawmakers have been busy with other than financial matters. Altogether some 15 state Legislatures have been in regular or special session in recent months, an unusually large number considering that this is an "off" year for legislative sessions, reflecting the emergency demands of the war. New York and Rhode Island are now in regular session. New York was in regular session and recessed from Feb. 15 to March 9. Kentucky, Arizona, and Pennsylvania are in special session. Louisiana convens a regular session May 11. Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia have adjourned regular sessions, and California, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, and Michigan, have adjourned special sessions.

Low-income employees of at least three states—Maine, Massachusetts, and Virginia—will receive larger pay checks as a result of recent legislative action. Maine and Virginia provided pay increases for the duration of the war only, but the Massachusetts increases, which apply to county as well as State employees, are permanent.

Old-age security is provided for an increasing number of state and local government employees under retirement plans adopted recently by state legislatures. With enactment of a law by the 1942 Maine Legislature, eight states now provide for coverage of local as well as state employees by their state retirement systems. The Maine law enables counties, cities and towns to place some or all of their employees under the state system. Credit for prior service will be given local employees if the local district will pay an accrued liability contribution into the fund.

Michigan enacted 16 measures in a brief four-day session, including appropriations for a $5,000,000 war fund controlled by the bipartisan State Administrative Board and a $673,858 fund to provide added two-way radio facilities and personnel for the State Police.

Fresh Study Of Rail Wage Base Ordered

By the Associated Press

L. Metcalfe Walling, Wage-Hour Administrator, announced in Washington last night that a new study will be made of economic conditions within the railroad carrier industry with a view to recommending new minimum wage scales, not exceeding 40 cents an hour.

Maintenance-of-way workers will benefit principally from any increase in the present minimum of 36 cents an hour for trunkline employees and 33 cents for shortline employees. There are about 60,000 trunkline and 4,000 shortline employees. A previous study resulted in increases March 1, 1941, from the former 30-cent statutory minimum.

Employers, employees, and the public will have equal representation on a committee named by Mr. Walling to make the study. The Committee will convene in New York April 28, with George E. Osborne of Stanford University as Chairman.

Public members, in addition to Mr. Osborne, are Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; William Homer Spencer, University of Chicago; Arthur D. Hill, Sr., Boston.

Employee members are George Wright, Chicago; T. C. Carroll, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. A. Bacus, Cincinnati, and George Brown, New York.

Employer members are H. E. Jones, New York; Edward Murrin, Chicago; J. H. Huntt, and A. J. Bier, both of Washington, D. C.

Other labor and strike developments:

Charleston, W. Va.—A three-day truce, during which grievances are to be studied by a federal conciliator, put the Navy's South Charleston ordnance plant back in operation after Gov. Matthew M. Neely made a personal appeal to union workers.

The men, after placing before Governor Neely a list of grievances which they said had gone unsettled for months, voted unanimously to return to work at least until 4 p. m. April 14. The factory is operated under Navy lease by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

The members of S. W. O. C. Local 2,336 complained, among other things, Governor Neely said, that their representations about operations were ignored. The men also contended that they are not paid the prevailing wage rate in the Charleston Area.

New York—The New York Typographical Union No. 6 announced that members had ratified a war emergency scale extension providing a $3-a-week wage increase for printers on New York City newspapers.

The new two-year contract, which left other working conditions virtually unchanged, provided a scale of $62, $64.50 and $67 for the day, night and lobster shifts, respectively. Effective until March 31, 1944, its wage provisions may be reopened for adjustments next April 1.

Milledgeville, Ga. — Representative Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, declared he would introduce legislation calling for establishment of a 48-hour week in war industries.

Mr. Vinson said his proposal would provide for time and a half pay for overtime and bonuses for increased production. A limitation on profits based on the cost of the contracts is also provided, and this would supplement the Excess Profit Tax Act, Mr. Vinson said.

His bill would freeze the labor status quo, providing that closed labor shops would remain closed shops and open labor shops would remain open.

Washington — A conference of Congress of Industrial Organizations editors and publicity directors urged that organized labor reply to attacks "not in a defensive spirit but by publicizing increasingly its positive stand and its many activities to promote the war effort."

Advocates of 48-Hour Week Promise Battle to Finish

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Advocates of restrictive labor legislation served notice today that only an agreement by unions to waive overtime pay for 48-hour work week in war industries would swerve them in their efforts to force a congressional showdown on this question next week.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas paved the way for such a showdown by inviting those of different kind to argue their case if he is successful in bringing before the Senate his bill to permit the Government to take over strike-bound war plants, freezing conditions and labor relations in such plants.

Senator Connally predicted a majority of his colleagues would vote to consider the measure when the question comes up next Monday.

"I'm going to tell them if they want a showdown, this is the time to get it," he said. "If we get the bill up, then we can thresh out the whole labor question."

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, who has been in the vanguard of those urging suspension of the 40-hour week law, said he would welcome settlement of the issue through a voluntary agreement between labor and management. He said, however, that nothing short of such an accomplishment would satisfy him and others of like views.

Administration leaders have been reported seeking such an agreement, and Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut predicted that an understanding might be reached this week. Senator Maloney advocated enactment of legislation to freeze open and closed shops in war industries for the duration of the conflict, an action he said would go a long way toward eliminating present controversies.

Congressional leaders expected to get a fuller outline of this program soon, but reports indicated it would include wage, profit, and credit controls, a broadening of price-fixing authority, and possibly tax increases beyond any thus far recommended by the Treasury.

As the House got back to work on this general subject, its Judiciary Committee studied a piece of labor-industrial legislation which would force both unions and business and trade associations to register with the Department of Commerce and report details of their finances and lists of their officers.

The House Naval Affairs Committee resumed hearings on a measure introduced jointly by Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia and Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, to limit war profits to 6 per cent, suspend the 40-hour work week, and freeze the closed-shop status in plants with defense contracts but Mr. Vinson announced he would offer a new substitute measure.

This new bill would establish:

1. A 48-hour work week—Instead of the present 40 hours—with time and one half pay beginning after that ceiling was reached.

2. An 8 per cent profit limitation on all war work on contracts over $100,000, with $6,000 "cushion profit allowance" to provide "an incentive to encourage the conversion of small industry to war production."

3. The status quo of unions in war plants; in other words, those plants now operating as closed shops would retain that status for the duration of the war, while unions would be prevented from converting present open shops.

4. A $5 maximum for initiation fees to any union.

5. A system of "incentive bonuses" for workers in a move to speed up individual effort in war production.

Organized labor has already entered its protests against "bonus incentives," arguing that the speed-up device, while producing competition, causes jealousies and breeds frictions.

Investigating another aspect of war production, the Senate Patents Committee called representatives of Government agencies before it today for testimony on how patent controls have affected manufacturing.

Both houses scheduled only routine business today.

The President said last week that the Administration was mapping a general attack on inflation. This campaign was expected in some official quarters to include an order freezing prices of all goods at the level of some recent date. Heretofore, the Administration's policy has been to freeze or put a ceiling on only scattered articles which appeared to be going up in price much faster than other things. Also, these actions usually have curbed only the wholesale prices of articles, whereas the reported plan would curb also the retail prices.

Letter Probe Urged

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas wrote Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee April 11 urging an immediate inquiry into charges that a recent flood of mail to Congress members demanding labor legislation was inspired by "organized propaganda."

President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations recently charged that an organized campaign was being waged for changes in labor laws and asked a Congressional probe.

Senator Reed, author of bills to outlaw the closed shop in war industries and to suspend the 40-hour week, made clear that he thought an inquiry would show most expressions on the subject were spontaneous.

Admiral Urges Freezing of Labor Relations

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, advocated today "some form of freezing" labor and employer relationship to "do away with what I call this daily agitation."

Admiral Land told the House Naval Committee he believed open shop agreements, closed shop agreements, and all other agreements between labor and management should be frozen in their present status "for the duration of the war."

Admiral Land said he could not evaluate the effect of the labor situation on shipbuilding. There is, he asserted, a need for "a national war labor policy."

"If we can get it voluntarily, so much the better; failing that, by statute," he added.

Admiral Land withheld his views on suspension of 40-hour week legislation, but said he was "definitely opposed" to double-time pay during the war.

"This is not a time for profiteering on any basis," he commented. "We're up against a long, hard show, and the sooner we realize it, the better."

Chairman Land said he favored profit limitation in war contracts, but cautioned against hasty legislation on this subject lest it "break down existing contracts."

He said he did not believe Government agencies should seek to work out a system of incentive bonuses for war workers as has been proposed by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval House Committee.

"I believe that is a problem between labor and management," he declared. "I am wholly in favor of an incentive system." But it should be worked out by labor and management with the sole goal of increased production.

"There's too much loafing going on in the shipyards right now," Admiral Land commented.

For the Commission to meet its accelerated program for production of 8,000,000 tons of shipping this year, Admiral Land said, labor and management must increase their productivity 13 per cent, and to meet the program for 1943, the increase must be 25 per cent.

The 1943 program, he explained, calls for 15,000,000 tons of shipping.

Although "far ahead" of the normal—of peacetime—program, he told the committee, "we are behind" in the 1942 war program.

The Admiral hedged somewhat when Committee members attempted to get him to express his opinion on whether enough steel would be available to meet the accelerated program.

"If we don't get the steel, you won't get the ships," he said. "I can' tsay we will get the steel, but we have been promised it," by the War Production Board.

Plane Plant Cuts Price to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Inglewood, Calif., April 13

North American Aviation, Inc. reported a voluntary reduction in training plane prices which will mean a saving of about $60,000,000 to the Federal Government.

J. H. Kindelberger, President, said increased manufacturing efficiency had made the move possible. The price cut applies to ships contracted for but not yet in production.

North American recently reported a $14,000,000 refund to the Government whch the War Department immediately reallocated to the firm for production of more planes.

Mr. Kindelberger explained improved manufacturing methods now make possible production of combat training planes at approximately 66 per cent of their cost in the summer of 1940. He credited the Army and Navy standardization program and his own manufacturing organization for the reduction.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Clubwomen's New Chief To Stress Service

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will not be given a slogan for the administration of its incoming President, Mrs. Herbert F. French, of Braintree.

Mrs. French, who is now First Vice-President and who is the unopposed candidate for election in May to head the Federation for the coming year, believes this is no time for the Federation to be restricted in its program by attempts to adhere to a slogan. Instead, she says, "service" will be the keynote of all its activities and they will be planned and, if necessary, swiftly altered at any moment to meet the demands of the war period.

The war work which has been so successfully inaugurated under Mrs. David A. Westcott, of Boston, the retiring President, will be continued on the same efficient lines on which it is now going forward, she says, and expanded to meet any emergencies to come.

With the problem of transportation in mind, there will probably be fewer conferences for various departments of the State Federation, she says, and District Conferences will be arranged in central places as easily accessible as possible by rail and bus.

The Federation is looking forward to the observance of its 50th anniversary in February of next year.

Mrs. French contemplates several changes which are not yet ready to announce, in several of the Federation departments, following in some respects the simplification of organization recently carried out by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, national President, in the General Federation to meet wartime demands, and promote efficiency.

Mrs. French expects to attend the General Federation convention in Fort Worth, Texas, April 26 to May 2 and to go with the party of Federation members on the post-convention trip to Mexico. The sessions in Fort Worth will be devoted largely to a discussion of Pan-Americanism and the trip will be a good-will tour as was that to South America led by Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, immediate Past President, summer before last, after the Milwaukee conference.

Mrs. French has been an active member of the Massachusetts Federation for the past 11 years and has held responsible offices, including that she now holds as First Vice-President, giving her a broad background of experience in preparation for the presidency.

"I enjoy women and love to work with them," she says, explaining her interest in club work.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Herbert F. French of Braintree

First Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, who will be elected President of the Federation at its meeting at Swampscott in May.

Junior League to Hear Talk And Movie on Skiing Events

A lecture by Sidney Shurcliffe will be sponsored tomorrow night by the Junior League in the ballroom of its headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, Boston, at 8:30. Mr. Shurcliffe will show his latest film, "Skiing Again." This will be in two parts, "Skiing America," with pictures of Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood, Winter Park Colorado, and Alta, Utah, as the first, and the comic saga, "Dr. Quackenbush Skis Headwall," as the second. Dr. Quackenbush is supported by a ski cast which includes Hannes Schneider, Toni Matt, and Benno Rybzka.

The members of the League have always been ski-minded. In 1936 they had a series of three lectures under the chairmanship of Maurice Osborne, President of the White Mountain Ski Runners. These were on proper equipment and prevention of accident, given by Dr. Charles C. Lund and Charles N. Proctor, the Skiing instructor at Harvard. Two years later Robert Shaw, the Harvard ex-ski captain, showed his film of ski centers from Panama to Valparaiso, and the following autumn, in 1939, Christopher Young, whose wife is a Junior League member, showed his film, "30,000 Miles to Ski." In 1940, Lois Goodenough showed John Jay's films of skiers all the way from Canada to the Andes.

Mrs. Robert H. Miller, chairman of the Junior League arts and interest department, heads the committee in charge of Mr. Shurcliffe's lecture tomorrow night.

Authors Luncheon Planned

The fourth Authors' Luncheon in the series which has been given this season at the Women's City Club of Boston has been announced for Thursday, April 23, 12:30 o'clock in the Copley Plaza Hotel.

Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Honorary Chairman of the Authors' Luncheon Group, announces that Mrs. Hugh Bancroft will be chairman of Patronesses, with Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond and Mrs. Robert S. Hillyer on the Committee.

Preceding the luncheon there will be a reception to the guest speakers who are:

Krishnalal Shridharani, famous Indian poet, dramatist; author of "My India, My America" and "War without Violence."

Robert Frost—celebrated American poet; whose new book of poems "The Witness Tree" will be released on April 23rd.

Dr. Vladimir Nabokov—Russian novelist and poet, and Wellesley Professor.

Bruce Lancaster—author of the best seller—"Guns of Burgoyne."

Priscilla Hovey Wright—former newspaper woman; author of "The Car Belongs to Mother" and "Weeds are More Fun."

Paul W. Dempsey—garden expert; author of "Grow Your Own Vegetables"; an interesting and practical manual in the technique of vegetable gardening.

Norman W. MacDonald will act as toastmaster.

Colonial Needham Program Offered

The spring meeting of the Needham Historical Society will be held tomorrow evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Lester, 38 Bates Road, Watertown.

The business session will be conducted by the President, Mrs. Nathaniel Wales.

The program is of a historical nature and will include a paper by Mrs. Harry A. Brown on "Needlework of Needham Colonial Ladies"; and a paper written by David Livingston on "Greendale," to be read by Mrs. Nathaniel Wales. Prof. Benjamin D. May will conduct a "Quiz Hour" on Early Needham.

Refreshments will be served by the hospitality committee, Miss Annette Mills and Mrs. Louise Squire.

W. Roxbury Club Meets Tomorrow

The West Roxbury Woman's Club will have Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Woman's Clubs, former President of the City Federation, as well as the Hostess Club, as guest of honor at its regular meeting tomorrow at 2 o'clock at Highland Hall. Refreshments will be served at 1 o'clock. The afternoon speaker, Gordon Dunthorne, will talk and show kodachrome pictures on "Wild Flowers of the West."

The Literature Committee of the Club, Mrs. Paul F. Pearson, Chairman, is planning a Book Tea to be held on Wednesday at the Methodist Church Parish House at 2:30 p. m. Alice Dixon Bond, literary editor of the Boston Herald, will review recent books as well as give proposals for summer reading. Tea will be served.

Christian Science Programs
For Tuesday, April 14

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510Kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.73mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Dorchester Club's Musical Program

A choral program will be the entertainment at tomorrow's meeting of the Dorchester Woman's Club, when the Choral Class under the direction of Mrs. Eleanor Kerr Smith presents "Melody House."

Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, Director of the Fourth District and Chairman of the Music Committee, will have charge of the program.

Dessert will be served at one o'clock preceding the meeting with Mrs. Brierly Preston, hostess, and at the tea tables will be Mrs. Frank Bennett, Mrs. Lewis Falk, Mrs. Raymond Delano, and Mrs. William Sargent.

The Current Events Class met at the club house this afternoon at two o'clock, and Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor lectured on "World Affairs."

N. E. Small Plants Best Producers

Analyzing New England industry by size, the New England Industrial Development Corporation reported today that the last complete figures (1939) showed:

62 per cent of the industrial workers were employed in plants employing 500 or less.

60 per cent of industrial wages went to the workers in these small or medium-sized establishments.

64 per cent of the production was turned out by these lesser concerns.

Lucy Jackson DAR's Donate Metal to Sale

Members of Lucy Jackson Chapter, D. A. R., brought discarded pieces of sterling silver and of aluminum to the meeting in the Chapter House this afternoon, for later sale to benefit the activities of the chapter.

The entertainment feature of the meeting was a program of songs by American composers, sung by Florence Owen Lucas, contralto. In addition there was a talk by Roger Withington, Boston decorator, on "Facts and Fashions in Decorating." The usual guest fee was revoked for this afternoon, and members were encouraged to bring one or more guests with them.

Mrs. John Parker Holmes, Chairman of Hostesses, and her Committee served refreshments.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has announced that next Sunday, April 19, which is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord, will be a day of prayer set aside by all D. A. R. chapters to ask "the protection and the blessing of God upon our Country, our defenders, and our loved ones."

Mrs. Pouch's request is that each of the 2,500 chapters of this patriotic organization assemble between 3 and 4 p. m., on April 19, and devote the hour either to individual or group prayers. At national headquarters, it is announced, the service will be under the direction of the Chaplain General, Mrs. William H. Belk of Charlotte, North Carolina, and will be held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Unemployment Figures Lowest in Seven Years

Fewer were idle in industry in Massachusetts last month than at any time during the seven years since the passage of the Social Security Act, according to figures from the Division of Unemployment Security.

The Division reported that a low record for claims for unemployment benefits had been set in March. Only 19,069 were filed.

War Gardens Course Soon At Lowthorpe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GROTON, Mass., April 13—If you happen to drive past the Lowthorpe School here one of these spring days and see women valiantly shoving hand plows through the tough New England earth do not mistakenly conclude that you are witnessing a bit of transplanted Central European peasantry. For the fact may well be that the women you observe laboring so are really well-to-do American victory gardeners.

Lowthorpe is giving some special courses this month and next to help those wishing to raise some of their own food. Individuals enrolled bring their own garden measurements and are helped to lay out plots, and to plan and maintain their plots so as to avoid wastage of seed and fertilizers.

A two-week course, beginning April 20, will give actual garden practice on the Model War Garden, sowing early seeds, setting out young plants, setting up portable frames, in planting young fruit trees and bushes, and in sowing seeds in the greenhouse for late planting.

Soils and fertilizers, sprays and insecticides, and tools and equipment will be taken up, as will be canning and storage of food.

Maine Announces New Teacher Plan

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 13 (AP)—Maine normal school students, who usually would take an 18-week practice teaching course, will be assigned next fall to 18 weeks of actual teaching under a plan announced by State Education Commissioner Harry V. Gilson to meet an "acute teacher shortage."

"Our normal school training program has been suspended to some extent," Mr. Gilson said, "and substituted by this plan, under which schools which cannot secure regular certified teachers may have these student teachers."

Communities would be required to contract with the normal schools for the services of the students at a rate which each town sets up for that type of teaching.

Mr. Gilson said he expected that at least 100 students would be available for this service.

Anne Simpkins; Joan A. Wyeth

War Gardens With de Luxe Training

Special classes at the Lowthorpe School in Groton, Mass., prepare housewives for victory gardens. Special implements, soil and fertilizer studies included in curricula. 1. Girls are preparing ground at Lowthorpe School for Model War Garden. 2. A lightweight hand plow for women is demonstrated here by a teacher. 3. Working in the perennial border. 4. Planting seeds early in the greenhouse to hasten summer vegetables.

State College Musical Clubs to Give Concert

The Massachusetts State College Musical Clubs concert, sponsored by State College Alumni, and featuring a talk by Prof. Prentice Rand entitled "Academic Grace Notes," will be held Saturday evening, April 18, in the American Room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

I can well imagine someone saying, "How can we find happiness in a world like this? Indeed, have we a right to happiness?"

In reply I would say, "If by happiness you mean selfish personal pleasurism at the price of indifference to suffering . . . my reply is, 'Of course not!' And I would have made the same answer before Pearl Harbor and before Hitler's march into Poland." We have no right to substitute personal pleasure for the duty of facing up to the demands of our time. . . .

But there is a kind of happiness that is not only possible and permissible but necessary. It is the joy of inner peace, of inner unity. Unless we have this inner peace, we will not be able to stand against the increasing pressure of our time

The Rev. Frederick M. Morris of Grace Church, Salem, guest preacher at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

The familiar story of the crossing of the Red Sea by the children of Israel is the account of a crisis in the history of a people—a crisis so similar to what we are facing today that it is almost uncanny.

The children of Israel were faced with the choice between turning back to allow themselves to be enslaved once more, or pushing ahead into the unknown future with its intangible terrors and uncertainties, in the faith that God would be with them to meet whatever happened.

America faces the same choice today. Shall we turn our eyes backward toward the false attractiveness of the "good old days," which is a phrase of treachery and cowardice? Or shall we step out into the future with courage and faith, knowing that life will be utterly different from what it has been and trusting God to guide us and help us?

Civilizations as great as ours have collapsed and disappeared and we deceive ourselves if we think "it can't happen here." We must cast loose from our anchor.

The Rev. Dr. Frank E. Duddy, guest preacher at First Congregational Church, Cambridge:

It was revolutionary talk to say that unless a man loved his fellow-men he could not love God. It is revolutionary talk today in many quarters. But it is an integral part of the testimony of Jesus, and without adherence to it we cannot be Christians.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Tuesday, April 14
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—4:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.78 meg., 25.3 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.83 meg., 25.3 m.

London—7:00 p. m. War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.78 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Canadian Regimental Concert. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-42, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Archaeologist To Lecture Soon At Art Museum

Prof. Carl W. Blegen, noted archaeologist, will give an illustrated, free public lecture on his excavations at Pylos (Navarino), Greece, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Wednesday, April 22, at 3 p. m.

He holds the chair of Classical Archaeology at the University of Cincinnati, and in 1939 was field director of the Greek Archaeological Service-University of Cincinnati Expedition to Pylos. The excavations were interrupted by the outbreak of war, but sufficient progress had been made to ascertain that the ancient Pylos of King Nestor, where Telemachos was hospitably entertained on the journey described in the Odyssey, had been discovered.

In the archives of the palace clay tablets were found, inscribed with Minoan signs comparable to those found in Crete. These were the first found on the mainland. Professor Blegen and his associates have made an intensive study of these tablets, which have assisted them in approaching a translation of the Minoan language.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.73mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded)
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School —Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Spanish Features and Music.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.0m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7m)

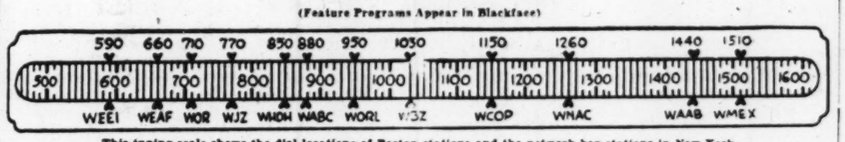
3:30 p. m.—News.
3:35 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:50 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires": quartet.
4:00 p.m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headlines.
8:40 p. m.—"Echoes of Gilbert & Sullivan."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B Boston (44.8mc) and W2XR, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Interviews with circus performers.
3:30 p. m.—Organ and Trio.
3:45 p. m.—"King Bard Presents."
4:00 p. m.—"Curtain Call."
4:30 p. m.—Pan-American.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"Music for America"; Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—John Gunther, News.
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Music that Endures"; Tenor and Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel," with Arthur Mann; Recorded.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Organist and Trio	Dance Matinee
3:45 'The Family Front'	Southernaires: quartet	'Right to Happiness"	'King Bard Presents"	Dance Matinee
4:00 Troubadours	Arthur Tracy, songs	'Backstage Wife"	'Curtain Calls"	Dance Matinee
4:15 Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Swing Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Local Sports
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	John Sturgess, songs	Local Sports
5:00 Musical Camera	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Preview	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30 Ray Block's Orch	"Superman": sketch	"The Andersons" sketch	Jack Armstrong"	Drama Show
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk; 'Tropical Moods"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier; Defense
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service; Music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	Herbie Holmes' Orch.; Sports	"PM" Reporter; News
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Adventures in Research	Dance orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Dance Band
7:45 serial drama	Musical Program	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	'Sizing Up the News'	State House Topics
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	"Music for America":	Round Table: Evacuation
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	tenor; orchestra	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"Music for America"	Drama
9:00 Radio Theater: Gary Cooper, F. Goddard	"Remember Pearl Harbor": L. Noble's Orch.	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 in "Northwest	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz pro-	News Service	Classical Album
9:45 Mounted Police"	Music; the Band	gram	Dick Himber's Orchestra	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:30 Civilian Defense pgm	Treasury Star Parade	The First Twenty Years:	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Dance orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Stuart C. Rand, talk	orchestra; guests	"Music That Endures":	Local Sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	tenor; orchestra	Local Sports
11:15 Weather; Sports	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Siegfried Wagener, News	Local Sports
11:30 Network Sports	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons":	Dance orchestra	Local Sports
11:45 Network Sports	Music You Want	dramatization	"Radio Newsreel": Arthur Mann, recorded	Local Sports

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News Reporter	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; Studio Program	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summary	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	'Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	"Morning Watch": talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Variety Show; News	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"The Texas Drifter"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45 'Harvey & Dell': sk.	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00 Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical program	"Helpmate": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Chaplain Jim—U. S. A."	"Mary Marlin" sk.	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Orphans of Divorce"	"The Bartons," sk.	News commentator	Singing Strings
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade," sk.	Australian News. Record.	Organ; guest
11:30 Bright Horizons: sk.	"John's Other Wife"	"Road of Life," sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Christian Science Prgm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	'Rhythm Revue": Sports
12:15 Big Sister: sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope": music	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C. Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington news	Serenade in Tangotime	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	"Musical Roundup"	'I'll Find My Way": sk	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Ma and Sade": sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills: house-	Variety program	David Allen, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	hold talk	Salute to South America	The Playgoer
2:00 Serial drama	Musical program	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Contrast in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Dance Music	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"Guiding Light"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Ceremonies	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins," sketch	delphia Athletics base-	Will Bradley's Orch.
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Two Men and a Girl	"Portia Faces Life"	ball game	Connie Boswell, Songs
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	Andrini Continentales	'Right to Happiness,' sk.	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:00 Jerry Wayne, Songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	delphia Athletics base-	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:15 Living History	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	Shep Field's Orch.
4:30 Joey Kearns' Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Glen Gray's Orch.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	delphia Athletics game	Lanny Ross, Songs
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Kay Kyser's Orch.
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Leo Reisman's Orch.
5:30 Landt Trio, songs	"Four of Us": music	"The Andersons": sk.	"Jack Armstrong"	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "Of Men and Sky"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports of the Day	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 "Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Herb Holmes' Or.; Sports	PM Reporter, news
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Connie Boswell, Songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen: orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Inter-Am. Student Forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	Patriot's Day Program
8:15 Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ned Jordan, Secret	"Aria Auditions"
8:45 drama: Elm. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Aria Auditions"
9:00 "Archie": comedy;	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Fibber McGee and	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Leopold Stokowski, con.	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 Pan American So-	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15 cial Hour; A. Weiss-	Leopold Stokowski, con.	soloists; orch.; guests	Pan American Day: E.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 laer; A. Feinzig	Pan-American Day Pro-	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Barron, Rockefeller	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	gram	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Local Sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Maj. A. F. DeSeversky	Local Sports
11:15 Rideout; Sports	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Griff Williams' Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Network Sports	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; or-	"Hold the Fort"; Philip	Local Sports
11:45 Network Sports	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Murray, Pres., C. I. O.	Local Sports

Charge of 'Deceit' Hurled at Hearing to Stop 'Initiative' on State Jobless Fund

10,000 Names On Petition Questioned

Charging "deceit, trickery and deception," in obtaining of signatures to the initiative petition for the adoption of an act providing for a State fund for workmen's compensation, Charles B. Rugg, counsel for the insurance companies, today opened the fight, at the State House, to throw the initiative petition from the November ballot. Joseph A. Conway, Chairman of the State Law Commission, presided at the hearing.

Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, termed Mr. Rugg's charges "extravagant," and filed an objection to the hearing before the Ballot Law Commission. He defined its jurisdiction as limited to forgery, saying "there is no forgery when names are signed with the express permission of the person whose name is used."

10,000 Names Invalid?

Objections to the initiative petition filed by Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the State Federation of Labor, and by others, were raised by executives of four insurance companies.

In his opening statement, Mr. Rugg charged that approximately 10,000 of the 24,190 signatures on the organized labor's initiative petition were invalid. He said he would "offer substantial and trustworthy evidence that approximately 10,000 signatures on the petition must of necessity be discarded because of the forgery, and fraudulent character and quality of those signatures, and the manner in which they were procured."

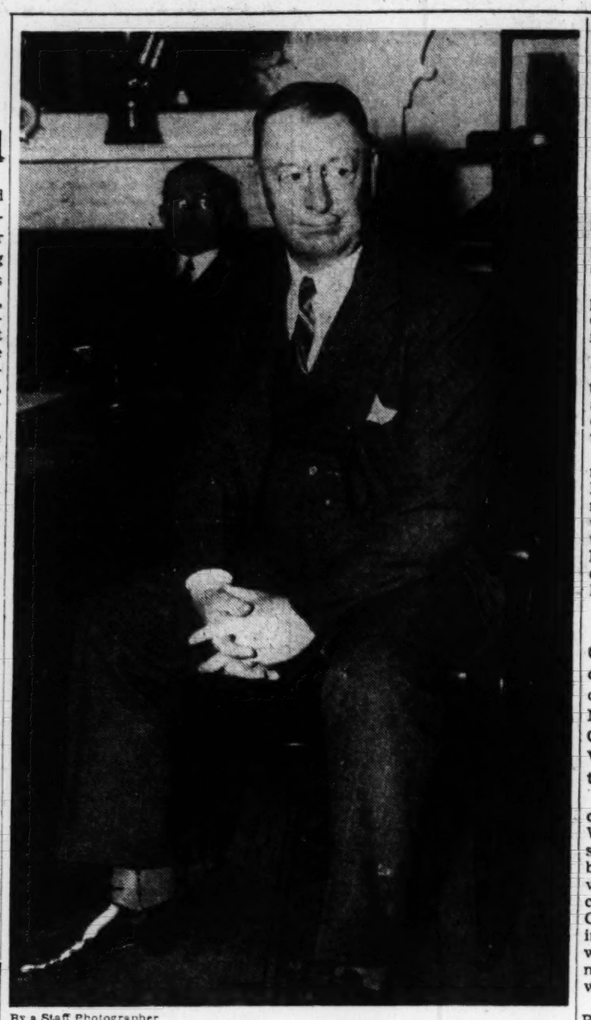
According to law at least 20,000 valid signatures are necessary on an initiative petition before it can be sumbitted to the electorate. If the objectors, therefore, satisfy the Commission that more than 4,190 of the signatures are invalid, the petition will be ruled off the ballot. The counsel for the insurance companies also said he would contend four other points, as a matter of law:

"First," he said, "more than 25 per cent of the signers are from one county. Second, the names of the 10 original signers do not appear on the yellow sheet, so-called. Third, the petition signed by the 10 original signers is defective, due to the omission of the certificate of the registrars of voters on that part of the petition signed by Mr. Morrissey, John J. Kearney, and Herman P. Grages. Fourth, the statement required by Chap. 53, Sec. 22 B is not present on the petition signed by the 10 original signers."

Handwriting Experts

Mr. Rugg said the testimony of three recognized handwriting experts would be introduced to prove forgery in the signatures. The first of these, who took the witness stand this morning, was Albert D. Osborne of New York City, who has testified in such well-known cases as the Hauptmann trial and the Hines trial, in New York. Handwriting experts to follow were Warren Johnson and Miss Eilzabeth McCarthy, both of Boston.

The protest to the initiative petition was filed by G. Lester Marston, Vice-President of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company; Bennett L. Moore, Vice-President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company; Harold J. Aldrich, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, and Franklin P. Horan, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Employers Insurance Company.



By a Staff Photographer

Secretary of Navy Inspects Waterfront

Secretary Knox is pictured at Boston Navy Yard, following an inspection of Boston's waterfront, which he classed with Philadelphia as the Nation's most dangerous. He is asking for extra guards and fire protection. In background Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant, First Naval District.

Former Connecticut Governor Busy on His Autobiography

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13 (AP)—Wilbur L. Cross is working as hard in retirement as he did in the days when he was Governor of Connecticut.

He's writing his autobiography, and, he said in a pre-birthday interview, it keeps him as busy as he was when he was running the State.

"It's a concentrated mental effort, don't you know," he said, in a comfortable chair in his home.

"I spend several hours a day at my desk, and I find I'm working as hard—perhaps harder—than I did when I was Governor."

But actively in retirement is nothing new for Dr. Cross. Pensioned by Yale a dozen years ago, he embarked on a political career that made him Connecticut's first four-term governor—from 1931 to 1939—since the Civil War.

Now, back in private life as a result of his defeat by former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin (R) in 1938, and his failure to receive the Democratic nomination two years ago, he has taken up the threads of his first career—literary work—with the preparation of his memoirs.

Dr. Cross has completed the portion of his autobiography dealing with his boyhood in rural Mansfield and his 36 years as teacher and dean of the graduate school at Yale.

He has now reached the year 1935 in the part relating to his career as Governor, and hopes to push the work to completion in time for publication next spring.

Dr. Cross said he was concentrating upon the "behind the scenes" aspect of his public life.

"A friend told me," he said with a twinkle in his eye, "that there's a Chinese proverb that goes something like this:

"People aren't interested so much in what a politician did, as in how he did it."

And that's the guide he's following in writing of his years as Governor—years which brought tremendous changes in Connecticut's government under a reorganization program he initiated.

In an hour-long conversation, he ranged from a discussion of the comments of Browning and Cicero on old age to developments in the war and Connecticut governmental affairs.

Tonight he plans to go to Hartford where his former military staff, following a custom of long standing, will give him a party.

Volunteers Urged In the Canvass For War Bond Pledges

Men and women willing to canvass their neighborhoods on behalf of war bond and war stamp sales were invited today to register with the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

The Committee is aiding the forthcoming drive for increased bond and stamp sales by turning over to the organization in charge the facilities of its registration offices.

Those willing to aid Uncle Sam by soliciting pledges to buy such bonds and stamps are asked to register at one of the following addresses:

The Committee headquarters at 9 Park Street; the Civilian Defense Center, 267 Washington Street and at the Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue, both of which are open evenings; West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street; Roxbury Health Unit, 24 Whittier Street; South Boston Health Unit, 133 Dorchester Street; East Boston Health Unit, 79 Paris Street; Roxbury Health Unit, 82 Savin Street; Dorchester Municipal Building, Columbia Road and Bird Street; Curtis Hall, Monument Square, Jamaica Plain; Brighton Branch Library, Academy Hill Road; Roslindale Municipal Building, Cummins Highway and Washington Street; Hyde Park Branch Library, Harvard Avenue; Codman Square Branch Library, Talbot Avenue and Washington Street; Charlestown Health Unit, Elm and High Streets.

N. H. New Industry

CONCORD, N. H., April 13 (AP)—The Brezner Tanning Company, New Hampshire's newest defense industry, opened here today with Gov. Robert O. Blood throwing an Australian hide into soaking pits to start the business rolling. Some 200 men ultimately will be employed.

Hearing Date Set On Missing Link In Inland Waterway

May 4 has been set as the date for the postponed hearing before United States War Department engineers at Washington on the appeal from their recent adverse ruling on the question of completing the "missing link" across New Jersey in the 1,800-mile intracostal waterway from Boston to Florida.

Dredging of the 30-mile stretch between Bordentown and Sayresville, New Jersey, would allow shallow-draft vessels to move fuel, sugar, war materials, and other essentials between Florida and New England without danger of submarine attack, according to Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Davis, who is also Vice-President of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, plans to head a delegation from Boston to Washington, where J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, is expected to present a forceful appeal for the dredging project.

Triangles and Old Saws Substitute for Sirens

By the Associated Press

Berlin, N. H., April 11

The towns of West Milan and West Dummer haven't any sirens.

When a surprise blackout was ordered recently, residents recalled ancient customs prevalent in Indian days and hung up old saws and triangles at strategic points along the five-mile valley.

Hammers pounded the metal and all were warned of the alert.

N. E. Farmers Plan to Resist Union Invasion

Continued from Page 1

igan are, because of the Mine Workers' interest now centering in these states. Hence the issue is not as imminent here.

Consequently the committee is planning a broader program than only of resistance to labor union invasion.

The committee figures on something more fundamental. For one things, its members seek to develop a better understanding of the farmers' own organizations and of what they can do for the farmers.

The only organized effort being made as yet to approach New England farmers is in the New York milkshed in New England on the western slope of the Green Mountains, the Berkshires and the Litchfield hills in western Conecticut, that is, in western Vermont, Masachusetts and Connecticut.

Lively Issue

"The issue of alliance with the C. I. O. is quite a lively one among dairy farmers in the western part of Vermont, which is a part of the New York milkshed," E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture for Vermont, said today by long distance from Montpelier.

"I do not know of any actual canvassing by the United Mine Workers in Vermont," Commissioner Jones added. "There have been one or two mass meetings in western Vermont. The principal center of interest is Addison County. I don't mean that prevailing sentiment there favors alliance with the United Workers. Sentiment is somewhat divided, from what I hear.

"In the country south of Addison, Rutland County, there has been a meeting in opposition, I believe. Feeling in that county appears to be very largely against an alliance.

"Producers in the Boston milkshed have a lively interest in the matter, because they feel their territory is likely to be invaded in the future.

"About one third of the milk produced in Vermont goes to the New York market, the other two thirds to Boston and other cities in southern New England.

"Vermont sends more milk to New York than any other New England state."

No drive among dairy farmers of New England has been as yet undertaken by District 50 of the United Mine Workers, to the best knowledge of C. I. O. leaders here today.

A New England regional director was assigned here in September in Joseph Mayo, an old-time mine worker. Mr. Mayo was out in his territory today.

Auto Registry Revenue Increased Since War

War apparently stimulated collections by the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, according to reports showing increased revenue since the war began and issued today by William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant.

For the period Dec. 1, 1941, through April 1, 1942, revenue to the registry totaled $4,393,587, or $208,751 more than was collected in the same period a year ago, Mr. Campbell said.

Board to Group All Transport Of U. S. Advocated by Martin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11—Establishment of a Federal Transportation Board to co-ordinate the whole transportation activities of the United States is recommended by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican Leader of the House and Chairman of the G. O. P. National Committee.

Mr. Martin made the proposal in a recent address before the Republican Clubs of Springfield in which he also called for valiant efforts to preserve the American way of living against deterioration within as well as against assault from without.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that we could turn out vast quantities of planes, tanks, guns and materials of war and yet lose the war if we failed to get them where they are needed," he said. "Transportation can well be the bottleneck upon which our hopes for a decisive victory would be wrecked.

Calls It Key to Victory

"Victory can be achieved only by a well co-ordinated program for transportation. New England, one of the great arsenals of the war, must get the fuel and the oil needed to keep the great plants of production humming.

"New England factories, and our thousands of skilled workmen are essential for the victory for which we strive. Lack of fuel, oil and gasoline could easily wreck the whole war effort. When a shortage occurs in coal and fuel oil the problem is not solved simply by ordering rationing in this vital defense area. That might solve the oil shortage but it would cripple the war production. The solution is not alone in rationing but in making sure the vital industries get the fuel. This is merely an example of the complexity of the transportation problem and indicates why there should be a Transportation Board to co-ordinate the whole transportation activities.

"Such a Board would see the vital need of ships and would bring into use every ship yard in the United States, large and small. That is not being done now. Let me illustrate. There is a ship yard in my own district, just outside of Fall River. It is a small yard, to be sure, but it could turn out 200-foot ships and the last I knew it had some steel with which to start work immediately. The owners have tried without success to get a contract; they bid $1,000 lower once for a tug boat than the firm which secured the contract and the Fall River yard promised to deliver the boat five days earlier. The yard has not been utilized, so I have been informed, because of a fear the management might not be able to live up to the contract. A good working Government Board would solve that easily. A yard that could turn out ships, so badly needed to relieve our transportation difficulties, would overcome such minor objections."

World Service in Freedom

Assailing the Axis powers as seeking to "enslave" the world, Mr. Martin said:

"The first determination of the American people is that America and American ways shall be kept safe. They see clearly as did Jefferson and Lincoln that the great hope of human liberty will be gone if ever our American way of government and our American way of life are extinguished.

"The greatest service we can render the rest of the world is to make certain our own free government, our free way of life and enterprise in the United States are protected and perpetuated.

Henry R. Carse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Apr. 13—Henry R. Carse, who passed on today at his home here, had been President for many years of the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn.

This company, as one of the largest engaged in the building of submarines, is closely linked with the war effort. It is the only private concern in the country which is turning out these vital undersea ships for the Government.

Perhaps Carhart's Seeing Brandon in Hub?

A telegram from Gregory Carhart, young recluse of West Chesterfield, Mass., who has refused to report for induction into the Army and threatened to shoot anyone who may try to force him to do so, was received by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon in Boston this morning.

Mr. Carhart complained to the United States Attorney that the newspapers have misrepresented his position and asked for an opportunity to state his case directly to Mr. Brandon either by telephone or in person.

Mr. Brandon immediately wired back that he would be available for an interview all day today and willing to hear Mr. Carhart's side of the case. Word came from Western Union officials in Northampton, however, that they were unable to deliver this message.

They reported that they found the cabin unoccupied and a scribbled note pinned to the door indicating that Mr. Carhart would be back tomorrow, the 14th. His present whereabouts is unknown, and it is thought to be fairly possible that he may be already on his way to Boston to confer personally with Attorney Brandon.

The case of the young recluse and engineering school graduate came to public attention when he twice refused to report to his draft board in Easthampton on the grounds that although he is not a Pacifist, he believes the war is being fought for an unjust cause.

If Mr. Carhart fails to get in touch with Mr. Brandon, the United States Attorney said today that a "routine" investigation will be pursued on the basis of the delinquency report of Mr. Carhart's draft board which Mr. Brandon has just received.

If, after the investigation, the young man still is obdurate, the United States Attorney said that he would vigorously enforce the law.

Mr. Carhart had previously told interviewers that he believed the United States is in the war because its leaders want it to be, and that the passage of the Lend-Lease Act is responsible.

"This is a dishonest, imperialistic war," he said, "and there is no assurance that if we fight to the finish the world will be any better off afterwards.

"I know my country needs me and others like me, but I have no intention of going because, in my own mind, I am certain that all means of settling the dispute were not attempted before the slaughter began."

Special Session Looms

Possibility of a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature convening next Monday appeared more likely today as the signatures of only two Senators remained to be obtained to a petition of the State Federation of Labor requesting the session to provide increased unemployment compensation.

Under his emergency wartime powers Gov. Leverett altonstall may issue an executive order increasing unemployment benefit over the present maximum of $15 a week, if he should believe this necessary. It is believed such action by the Governor would eliminate the necessity of a special session.

A total of 122 Representatives today had sent in their indorsement of a special session of the General Court to Clerk Lawrence R. Grove. This figure was one more than the required majority of 121 members. Nineteen Senators have sent in their indorsement to Clerk Irving N. Hayden, two fewer than the required majority of 21.

Governr Saltonstall was expected to confer today with Robert K. Marshall, Director of the Employment Security Division, to determine the need for increased compensation benefit.

Britain Puts Ban On Paper Burning

Destruction of waste paper by burning or other means has been made illegal in Great Britain, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with offices in Boston.

The effort being put forth in Great Britain to salvage all available waste is evidenced by the recent official order which makes it illegal to destroy paper, Mr. Smith said. Such paper collected in Great Britain from Nov. 1, 1939, through December, 1941, totaled about 557,600 tons, he added.

Drunkenness Plea to Evade Draft Opposed

A petition protesting against a device by which draftees are being granted deferment from the Army because of "drunkenness" when reporting to the induction center, was sent today to Maj. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, National Director of the Selective Service, by Local Board No. 25, 82 Savin Street, Roxbury, Mass.

The signers of the petition were Judge Frankland W. L. Miles, Chairman; Charles T. Cottrell, George A. St. Martin, John C. L. Dowling, and Herbert B. Dowse.

In making their plea to General Hershey the Board cited a case of one of its registrants.

"At the time," they stated, "he was brought before our District Court charged with drunkeness and begged the Justice to place his case on file as he was to report in the next quota for induction from our Board. This was done and at our next meeting it was found he had been rejected at the Industion Center because of 'Chronic Alcoholism, etc.' We thereupon decided to send him in the next quota. This was done, and again he was returned with the notation 'Administratively Rejected,' together with a veral request not to send him for induction any more, and so we were obliged to place him in 'Class IV F.' Thus, he apparently is exempt for the duration."

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Churchill Reviews Sea War; Japan Strong in Bay of Bengal

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed today that the Japanese are operating in the Bay of Bengal with powerful naval forces headed by at least three battleships and five aircraft carriers and including heavy and light cruisers and several flotillas of destroyers.

Reporting to the House of Commons on the loss of aircraft carrier Hermes and the cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall, whose sinking by Japanese bombers in the Bay of Bengal was announced last week, the Premier said that the Japanese battleships there included at least one of the modernized, 16-inch gun Nagato type of 32,720 tons.

It was against this vastly superior force headed for Ceylon, he disclosed, that the Hermes, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall were preparing to make their stand when they were sent to the bottom by Japanese bombs.

The Premier said that the commander of the interceptor force, Admiral Sir James Somerville, whose hastily gathered fleet of big and little ships rescued the BEF from Dunkirk and who helped stalk the German battleship Bismarck to her end in the Atlantic, had done nothing "to weaken the confidence of the Admiralty in his judgment."

Mr. Churchill said thunderstorms and low-hanging clouds which enveloped the Japanese aircraft carriers and warships interfered with British counterattacks by air.

Nevertheless, he asserted, British bombers, torpedo planes and fighters pressed the attack until all available planes had been knocked out.

Mr. Churchill said he could not make any statement concerning the disposition of the British fleet in this area, without disclosing information useful to the enemy.

Asked whether the RAF or fleet air arm had been able to carry out attacks against the Japanese fleet, he said:

"It is quite clear that while the attack on Ceylon was being delivered by the Japanese our torpedo aircraft sallied out to attack the carriers . . . but owing to thunderstorms and low clouds in that vicinity they did not make contact on that day.

"With regard to Trincomalee, very violent attacks were made by torpedo aircraft that we possessed and also by fighter and bomber aircraft which were on the spot in such numbers as were available. As has already been published, one of the Japanese carriers was said to have had near misses, but whether any damage was done I have no knowledge.

"Practically all our aircraft taking part in the attack were knocked out, or seriously damaged, or became unserviceable. I think that already has been announced."

To a suggestion that the Admiralty might revert to the old naval strategy of sending only armed raiders and submarines into the zone where the enemy is known to be in preponderant strength, he replied:

"We have the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean with the Japanese occupying an intermediate position between the two. It is possible to use large forces on one side and small forces on the other, or vice versa."

He declared, however, that British naval losses in the Bay of Bengal had not weakened the Admiralty's confidence in Admiral Somerville.

It is quite impossible, the spokesman said, to afford continuous air protection by shore-based or carrier-borne aircraft to all British ships at sea.

"Many scores" of British ships are at sea every day without air protection, he went on, adding that "unless these risks are taken there is no means of carrying on the immense business of convoy and sea war which falls upon the Royal Navy."

Turning to the Malayan campaign, the spokesman disclosed that a full report now has been received from Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, Commander of the participating Australian forces, but said it was not suitable for publication.

The Government is not satisfied with the final facts assembled on the Malayan campaign, he declared, but is continuing to gather more data from whatever authoritative sources become available.

He said Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, now Commander in Chief of British forces in India, had been authorized to designate agents to collect further information from officers who succeeded in escaping from Singapore before it fell.

Commenting on the attitude of the natives during the Malayan campaign, he said:

"All my information is to the effect that the people of Malaya were thoroughly friendly."

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Unoccupied France Gets Needed Aid From U.S. Red Cross

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 13 (AP)—One hundred twenty tons of relief supplies including milk, vitamin tablets, flour, and babies' layettes, have been distributed in the Unoccupied sections of the Indre-et-Loir and Cher Departments, the American Red Cross announced today.

(Both departments are split by the demarcation line which separates occupied and unoccupied France.)

More than 65,000 children under 14 years and 25,000 expectant or nursing mothers have been cared for and reserves of condensed milk are still not exhausted.

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Nazi Hold Seen On Vichy And Italian Fleets

MOSCOW, April 13 (AP)—Control of the Italian Navy by the Germans, who intend to send it into action in the eastern Mediterranean and at the same time use the French Fleet in the western end of the sea "is a matter of the nearest future," Tass news agency reported yesterday from Geneva, Switzerland.

Italian Navy officials have been objecting to the German plans, although Premier Mussolini has given in, Tass declared.

Quoting "well-informed Swiss circles," Tass said, "The Germans demand immediate decision on this question in connection with a number of preparatory measures they intend to carry out on a large scale prior to the beginning of spring operations.

"As has been learned from semiofficial circles in Rome, Signor Mussolini considers German control over the Italian Navy as a settled issue, however, in secret negotiations with representatives of the German naval staff, representatives of the Italian Naval command, in particular Admiral (Arturo) Riccardi (chief of the naval staff), attempted to evade German pressure, and brought forth a number of objections.

"They pointed out that Italy will bear too great a risk if she withdraws her Navy from peninsula harbors, and that she would be able to participate in operations outside the central part of the Mediterranean, only by withdrawing from the North African campaign. Undoubtedly, however, the objections of Admiral Riccardi and higher officers supporting him will be overruled.

"According to available reports, the German plans provide for transfer of the Italian Submarine fleet to the west, beyond Gibraltar, with bases at Spanish ports, and for the concentration of the greater part of the Italian surface ships in the Aegean Sea. The Germans intend to use the French Navy and merchant fleet for operations in the central and western parts of the Mediterranean."

Tass said the French units would take over Italy's task of supplying the North African Axis armies.

Attack in Arctic

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts. April 13 (AP)—A German dive-bomber attack on a strongly protected United Nations convoy in the Arctic Sea Sunday, resulting in the damaging of four ships, was reported by the Germans.

[Both the United States and Britian are rushing war supplies to Russia over the Arctic route.]

The High Command said that the bombers set fire to two ships and damaged a third

Cruiser Damaged

BERLIN. From German radiocasts. April 13 (AP)—According to reports from Tangiers, a British cruiser of the Hermione 5,450-ton class has arrived at Gibraltar heavily damaged and with many of her crew wounded after an engagement with Axis planes at Malta, it was stated here today

Norse Clergymen Win Moral Victory In Defying Quisling

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling, head of the Nazi-sponsored government of Norway, has established a church council with himself in control to replace the Assembly of Bishops, a Reuters dispatch said today. It said its information came from a DNB, German news agency, report from Oslo.

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling's ultimatum to 1,100 resigned Norwegian clergymen to return to their churches "has for the time being been held in abeyance" and presumably the pastors have won a moral victory in an attempt to inflict Nazi domination on the Norwegian Church, the News Chronicle's Stockholm correspondent reported yesterday.

Four Norwegian bishops are under arrest and on April 10 Premier Quisling ordered 1,100 clergymen who resigned in protest against Nazi regulations to return to their work by 2 p. m. April 11. He did not say what the consequences would be if they refused.

"Today Norwegian churches are open and as far as I know here, no services are taking place," the News Chronicle correspondent said. "Thus, something like a moral victory, if not a victory in fact, has been scored by the 1,100 Norwegian clergymen.

"Today the Quislings are issuing statements that the clergy cannot leave their churches without express orders from the Government."

It's Not a Pleasure Boat

Associated Press

Rubber Life Rafts Save Many

Top: An Army lieutenant spreads a deflated life raft on the beach, together with its equipment, and then explains the method of inflating it. The boat has a gas-bottle inflator, flares, oars, pump, water, first-aid kit, rations, rubber patching equipment.

Bottom: Here is the rubber raft or boat inflated on the beach at Oahu, Hawaii, where new fliers are instructed in its use.

New Bulgarian Government Pledged to Work With Axis

BERN, Switzerland, April 13 (AP)—Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff said in a Sofia radiocast last night that his newly formed Cabicet—which followed resignation of the old one on April 11—would hew to the previous Government's policy of "co-operating closely with the Axis."

The Premier's speech followed a Cabinet session at which King Boris gave the members instructions regarding their future work and expressed to them the wish that their task would be successful.

Sofia dispatches did not indicate whether this "future work" included Bulgaria's active participation at Germany's side in the war against Russia.

There have been reports to this effect in European capitals and also that Bulgaria might participate in possible action against Turkey, but Premier Philoff declared tonight his country "would pursue a friendly policy toward Turkey."

King Boris returned home two weeks ago with Hitler's plans for his country and it was believed in diplomatic quarters here that majority opposition to this German-dictated program led to the resignation Saturday of the former Bulgarian Government headed by Mr. Philoff.

Pro-Axis Leader

Mr. Philoff, who led Bulgaria into the Axis fold last year, said the Government's future program would include:

1. Maintenance of a strong, well-equipped army.
2. Liquidation of "remnants" of the democratic liberal ideologists
3. Enforcement of strict anti-Jewish laws for "the protection of the nation."
4. Stern measures against threats of Communists within the country.
5. An elaborate economic plan for the country.

At its first meeting the new Cabinet banned transactions in gold money or bullion except through the Intermediary Bank of Bulgaria and requisitioned all stocks of fodder to meet needs of the Army and for redistribution among farmers to meet a shortage in various areas.

In the presence of Axis representatives the Bulgarian Army celebrated during the day the anniversary of the occupation of Macedonia, the land bridge between Greece and Turkey seized from the Greeks by the Axis last year.

German, Italian, and Japanese flags flew from Sofia's public squares along with pictures of Hitler, Mussolini and King Victor Emanuel of Italy.

The resignation of the Bulgarian Government was reported to have resulted from the refusal of a majority to approve Hitler's program for the Balkan nation—believed by diplomatic quarters here to call for active participation in the war against Russia or Turkey or both.

Premier Philoff immediately formed a new Cabinet in Sofia with two of his former Ministers represented. This was taken to indicate that the other seven had opposed German proposals handed to King Boris in Berlin two weeks ago.

In addition to the Premiership, Mr. Philoff took over the Foreign Ministry portfolio heretofore held by Ivan Popoff, one of the resigned ministers. Among the others who quit was War Minister Gen. Theodossy Daskaloff, who was succeeded by General Michoff, former Commander of the Sofia Army Corps.

Bern sources with close Bulgarian connections said Hitler's plans for Bulgaria in the Axis program had been under discussion ever since King Boris returned to sofia and that most Cabinet members had steadfastly opposed active participation in the war.

Reports have been current that King Boris promised Hitler 200,000 troops for the Russian front.

Bulgarian Airports

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 13 (AP)—The Germans have completed 50 to 60 new military airports in Bulgaria—some of them only a few minutes' flying time from Turkey—and the Nazis now are convinced the neighboring country is satisfactory for use as an advanced air base, a recently arrived skilled observer reported.

This informant said he did not believe there was an immediate threat to Turkey, however, because of a German lack of planes, pilots and fuel. He added that training of new Bulgarian pilots and advanced courses for others have been halted by a shortage of gasoline.

Hitler, he said, apparently has drawn heavily upon men and equipment in Bulgaria for the heavy assaults upon Malta and in preparation for this spring campaign in Russia.

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Better British Man Power Use Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 13 — Better planning and more intelligent use of man power can step up British production still higher and at the same time co-ordinate armament output more effectively with strategy, according to the findings contained in two important reports just published here by the House of Commons Select Committee on National Expenditure.

In one sweeping comment on the pressing British man-power problem, this powerful committee comprising M. P.'s of all parties, states: "The main need appears to be better use of available forces rather than mere increase in their volume."

This same feeling is voiced by countless ordinary citizens which imparts added weight to the National Expenditure Committee's latest findings and suggestions for putting matters right.

Definite Leadership

In brief the Committee has recommended the following measures to relieve the man-power problem:

1. A more definite lead from the Government in planning use of man power.
2. Appointment of a special committee to estimate the best allocation of men between fighting forces and industry.
3. Greater Government initiative in the direction of production in such matters as specialization among manufacturers, direction of contracts to the most efficient factories, giving contractors notice in impending changes in production policy.
4. At the same time delegation of more authority to regional production boards on the principle that the more thoroughly planning is articulated and unified at the top the safer it should become to give scope to local and individual initiative in carrying out plans.
5. Grouping of smaller firms to reduce the number of individual contractors that supply departments have to deal with.
6. Extension of joint management committees of workers and employers.
7. Compulsion of employers to use more women workers, and so as to make more women available the Committee recommends financial assistance for firms unable to afford suitable accommodation for women, more urgent attention to centers for the care of children so as to release mothers for part-time employment, and even arrangement of home work for women in outlying districts.

Weapons at Right Time

Students of the production question in Britain declare that the production General Staff and the fighting General Staff must be intimately fused, since more than ever to have the weapons at the right time is decisive in modern warfare.

It is this problem in a new setting of urgency that the British Government and the Production Minister, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, in particular are now facing.

Moreover, with two latest reports of the National Committee in their hands, M. P.'s will shortly return from a brief Easter recess with fresh ammunition to urge the Ministers to still greater efforts in the production field.

The feeling of frustration and impatience by the public remains very strong throughout the country. Apart from all those in industry and the fighting forces who complain that there are still square pegs in round holes, the dislocation and upheaval of ordinary civilian existence is becoming increasingly widespread and acute.

Getting Food Difficult

Shops, offices, restaurants, and domestic households are having labor snatched away from them, leaving necessity for almost extraordinary efforts to carry on.

It wouldn't be a severe hardship that the butcher and grocer can't deliver goods any more if it were not for the fact that the ban on all private motoring will prevent one going in the car to fetch it.

That is a mere triviality compared to the many hardships now being shouldered by Britons at home. Readiness is seen everywhere to bear trials and tribulations. But if there is one thing which undermines this readiness for self-sacrifice it is the evidence of wasteful and unintelligent use of man power which can at this time be so ill-spared.

Another view of the question is given in a significant finding in the latest national expenditure inquiry which helps put the production situation in perspective.

Weighing of Criticism

The Committee reports that while it is satisfied that most of the workers' evidence that production methods could be improved, the terms "underemployment" and "frustration" are sometimes loosely used without real foundation.

The Committee adds a significant warning that if a higher tempo were actually enforced on some individual workers, the point at which the feeling of underwork gave place to a feeling of overwork would be reached sometime before the general level of output was considerably stepped up.

There in a nutshell is an explanation of one of the often conflicting reports one hears of the extent to which British workers and managements are fully putting their backs into the war effort.

Complaints from workers of unemployment may be either a genuine desire to remove inefficiency or may be an expression of energetic war-inspired individuals overanxious to do more than is advisable for him in the planned production setup.

Japanese Register Foreigners in Indies

By the Associated Press

London, April 13

All foreign residents of the Netherlands East Indies over 17 years of age will be regarded as "hostile" and deprived of "Japanese protection" unless they register with the Japanese and pledge their obedience to their regulations, the Netherlands Indies news agency Aneta said.

The registration fee for Europeans and Americans is $81 for men and $43 for women, Aneta said, basing its dispatch on a Tokyo radiocast.

New Pétain-Laval Parleys Hint at Coming Vichy Shifts

BERN, Switzerland, April 13 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and former Vice-Premier, Pierre Laval, were reported today to have conferred three times since April 11 in an Axis-prompted renewal of negotiations for increased French-German collaboration which neutral dispatches from Berlin said were inspired by Nazi fears of an Allied offensive against German-occupied Western Europe.

Informed diplomatic sources said the Marshal and his pro-Axis former assistant met for the third time today in preparation for what German dispatches said might be reorganization of the Vichy Government, probably tomorrow.

Their conversations, these dispatches declared, concerned fresh efforts by M. Laval, aided by German Ambassador to Paris Otto Abetz, to get back into the French Cabinet, revise procedure of the Riom trial of responsibility for France's military defeat and reduce Anglo-American influence in Vichy, particularly before Germany's long-awaited spring offensive against the Soviets begins.

Reich Seeks Assurances

"The Reich Government, especially the Army Command, would like to be assured of a protected rear before starting an offensive in the east," a neutral dispatch from Berlin said.

The Germans apparently mustered all their French collaborationist aides in the new attempt to push M. Laval into a Cabinet position after their first effort met stubborn refusal from Marshal Pétain on April 3.

Marcel Déat, editor of the Paris pro-German newspaper L'Oeuvre and leader of the National Popular Party, joined with Jacques Doriot, head of the French Popular Party, in urging heightened collaboration with the Germans.

New Government Hinted

A speech by M. Déat in Paris and an article under M. Doriot's name in the Paris German-language newspaper Pariser Zeitung echoed recent statements by another pro-Axis editor, Jean Luchaire, that "France will have a new government at the end of this week or the beginning of next."

The Paris press let loose new attacks on American diplomacy in unoccupied France and charged that United States Ambassador William D. Leahy had "ruled France through intermediaries for 18 months."

German dispatches yesterday also reported the resignation of Henri du Moulin de la Barthete, Marshal Pétain's confidential secretary. Confirmation of M. de la Barthete's withdrawal may be expected together with "more startling information" in an official decree tomorrow, German sources said.

Army Commandeers Air Liners

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The War Department has announced that the Army Air Forces would take over approximately 25 per cent of the domestic commercial airliners and use them for carrying military cargoes and personnel.

They will be operated under direction of the Commanding General of the Air Service Command, the Department said, and added:

"Key airline personnel will be encouraged to stay at their posts as the most effective and patriotic course unless and until their country indicates it requires them in the armed forces."

Latest available statistics credit the commercial airlines with about 340 transports. Twenty-five per cent of this number would be 85.

Since the war began the Army has received at least 30 airliners from operating companies. On Jan. 26, it announced that Transcontinental and Western Air had turned over its fleet of five stratoliners—ships equipped for operation at very high altitudes. A month later, the Department said that 25 transports, urgently needed for military service, were being made available by commercial companies.

In its announcement April 11, the Army said that the additional airliners it is securing would be used for carrying military supplies and personnel "only to such points and at such times as may be necessitated by military requirements."

The Department added that with the 25 per cent allocation, domestic airline service has been reduced to the minimum deemed essential to the war effort and "it is not presently intended to make further reductions" in the civil airline equipment.

Nine U. S. Vessels In List of 12 Sunk

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Twelve officially announced ship sinkings on this side of the Atlantic last week brought to 127 the acknowledged total of losses in the area since Pearl Harbor

Nine of the victims were American vessels; the others one each of British, Brazilian and Norwegian registry.

The tabulation:

	Week of April 6-12	Week of March 19-April 5	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	9	10	68
Off Canada	0	2	23
In the Caribbean	1	6	30
Off South America	2	3	6
	12	21	127

The latest sinking, announced by the Navy yesterday, was that of a medium-sized Norwegian craft torpedoed early last Tuesday off the east coast. One Crewman was missing, but the other 49 were landed safely at Norfolk, Va.

Survivors Land

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 13 (AP)—Survivors of two torpedoed United Nations merchant vessels have landed at northern Brazilian ports with reports that a third merchantman also was sent to the bottom by Axis U-boats.

Twenty-six survivors of the United States ship Eugene Thayler were landed at Camocim on the north coast of Ceara State and 24 survivors of the Norwegian ship Balkiss were brought to Fortaleza.

The third ship reported sunk was the British merchantman Empire, which was said to have been torpedoed off Piaui.

Coastal Destroyers Launched by Sweden

BERLIN. From German radiocasts. April 13 (AP)—A Swedish coastal destroyer, the Mode, was launched at Göteborg, Sweden, April 11. The second addition to the Swedish Navy to be launched in four days, German dispatches said. Another destroyer, the Mjölner, was launched April 9. The Mjölner displaces 635 tons, the Mode 720 tons. They are armed with five-inch guns, strong anti-aircraft equipment, three torpedo tubes, and equipment for dropping depth charges.

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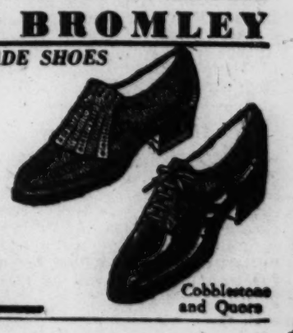
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Here's the Way We Went at the Job—

Starting in June 1940 When the Government Initiated the Defense Program, General Motors Adopted These Policies:

1 Active Cooperation With Our Government in Planning the Production of War Products—Acceptance of Trial Orders—Engineering Cooperation—and Get Necessary Production Equipment.

2 Endeavor to Obtain Contracts for the More Complicated War Materials in the Production of Which the Corporation's Engineering and Manufacturing Experience Will Be of Greatest Value to the Country.

3 Since General Motors' Capacity for the Manufacture of Metal Products Is About 10% of the Country's Capacity, Endeavor to Get Orders and Plan to Produce at Least This Same Percentage of the Country's Requirements for This Type of War Material.

4 Obtain Orders for War Products for Every Plant City and Every Plant, Allot the Production Where It Can Be Produced With the Greatest Efficiency and the Least New Floor Space and Machinery.

5 Solicit and Accept Contracts of Any Type Proposed by Government Agencies—Competitive Bids—Cost Plus Fixed Fee—Fixed Price With Provision for Renegotiation After Cost and Production Experience.

6 Sub-Contract Component Parts for All War Materials to Dependable and Competent Contractor Who Have Equipment That Can Be Used to Produce Such Parts

7 Utilize Existing Buildings and Equipment to the Limit. Request New Facilities From the Government Only When Absolutely Necessary.

After Pearl Harbor, This Additional Policy Was Adopted:

8 Any Machines or Materials General Motors Now Has and Cannot Use in Its War Production Will Be Made Available to Any Other Manufacturer Who Can Use Them in War Production.

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Two-Fifths of the Aviation Engines.
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SHIPMENTS OF WAR PRODUCTS

1941—First Quarter	$56,619,168
Second Quarter	75,180,914
Third Quarter	115,879,493
Fourth Quarter	158,469,698
1942—First Quarter	261,084,959

EMPLOYMENT ON WAR WORK

Factory Workers—Skilled Tool and Die Employees	13,689
Others	121,574
	135,263
Engineers, Process Men, Tool Designers, Supervisors, Factory Clerks, Accountants and Managers	35,335
Total Working on War Products	170,598

Total employment on war production by October will be greater than total employment on both commercial and war work was in 1941. This time next year it will be 50% above our previous peak employment.

FACILITIES ON WAR WORK

71 Plants Working on War Work.
14 Plants Being Retooled for War Work.
3 Plants Leased to Other Producers.
5 Plants Awaiting Completion of Negotiations of Contracts.
8 New Plants Under Construction or Negotiation.
54,873 Machine Tools Working or Being Rebuilt or Retooled for War Production.
16,950 Not Adapted for Our War Work and Made Available to Other War Material Contractors.

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Allison Aircraft Engines	Diesel Engines for Tanks, Submarines and Trucks	Airplane Fuel Pumps	Fire Control Equipment	Ambulance	Aviation Spark Plugs
Army Trucks	Tank Gun Mounts	Electric Motors	Aircraft Cannon	Black-out Lamps	Machine Guns
Pratt & Whitney Engines	Anti-Aircraft Gun Mounts	Anoroid Valves	Automatic Pilots	Fuses	Radio Receivers
Machine Tools	Airplane Propellers	Tanks	Batteries	Marine Instruments	Airplane Landing Gears
Bearings	Cartridge Cases	Airplane Wings and Parts	Shells and Shot	Oil Coolers and Radiators	Armored Cars
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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

This Report Is Issued in the Interests of Keeping the American People Properly Informed About the Progress of Our War Effort.

Patents Blamed for Slowing War Efforts

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Senators charged today that vital war processes are being blocked by patent monopolies.

The charge was made as President Roosevelt called on Congress to unlock America's patent hoard. In a letter to the Senate Patent Committee today, opening hearings on the Bone-O'Mahoney-La Follette war patent release bill, he wrote in part:

"The problem you are studying is vital. Patents are keys to our technology; technology is the key to production; production is the key to victory. I trust that your Committee will study the problems and help the Government to formulate a wise patent policy to guide us toward that victory for democracy which we all so devoutly wish. I know that it will be motivated as all of us are during these critical years of the world's history by the highest ideals and patriotism. I am going to be following your hearings with a great deal of interest.

"It is fitting that you should open these hearings on April 13, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson who was our first Superintendent of Patents. No surer guidance for your actions could be found than a constant consciousness of the spirit and intent of that great designer of American democracy."

New Powers for President

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, one of the three authors of the bill, charged that patent monopolies are holding up plastic lathe, zinc and iron ore production speed-up. He declared the investigation of the Truman Committee showed control of the butyl synthetic rubber patent had held up production.

The present bill, S. 2303, would give the President power to take and use patents as he saw fit, for the duration of the war and with payment of royalties.

Endorsing the measure, Attorney General Francis Biddle in a letter to the committee wrote that "patents of the United States have been utilized by our enemies as a means of restricting the manufacture of commodities vital to our security and of hindering the expansion of our productive capacity for such commodities."

"This is an economic, scientific, and technical war as well as a war of flesh and bloods," Senator O'Mahoney said. "We have failed to take drastic action in any one of these fields save in drafting man power.

"All of the technology and science known to us is not being drafted. We are faced, for example, with a rubber famine and it is now obvious, as the Truman Committee hearings on synthetic rubber illustrate, that the Government did not take advantage of the progress of science to make rubber available to the people."

To make rubber, Senator O'Mahoney said, steel is needed, but "we have stripped ourselves of scrap steel to send it to Japan."

Patents Withheld

He said the butyl patent had just been released by the Standard Oil of New Jersey and he added:

"I'm told there are scores of other instances of vital patents being withheld."

He said that plastic lathe is necessary for airplane construction "which is held up by patents." He said patented processes of steel and zinc refining are also handicapping the war effort.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin also cited the butyl patent situation.

"Recently, Standard Oil of New Jersey was found by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to be conspiring with I. G. Farben of Germany. By its cartel agreements with Standard Oil of New Jersey the United States was effectively prevented from developing or producing any substantial amount of synthetic rubber.

"Victory for Oil Firm"

"It seems to me that the Standard Oil consent decree is a real victory for the Standard Oil Company. The record shows that I. G. Farben selected Standard Oil to handle its patents in case of war. All the consent decree does is to guarantee that Standard Oil will hold those patents for I. G. Farben, with an immunity against interference granted by the decree, until the day when Standard Oil can render an accounting to I. G. Farben, and return the patents. That situation should not be tolerated for one minute, much less for the duration of this war."

Senator La Follette declared the people "are not in a frame of mind to be gentle with industrial treason at home while American boys die on battlefields scattered over the globe."

Declaring that he believed current hearings would show that the efforts "of our own and other anti-Axis countries to prepare for war were impaired if not hamstrung by giant cartel agreements," and that even the war "did not prevent a continuation of this damnable situation."

Senator La Follette charged that "these hearings will show how willingly and frequently some groups in our country have allied themselves with Nazi corporate empires. Evidence will be presented to show that the alliances with Nazi firms under an authoritarian 'industrial' sovereignty were to them much more important than the fate of the United States."

"These hearings will show that while American boys in uniform die in defense of our democracy there remain in high places in American industry and in responsible positions in the Government men who are serving this country only insofar as that is possible without putting their own privileges, powers, and profits in jeopardy.

"I charge that had this dire result achieved through patent restrictions and other privileged barriers to all-out production been accomplished by overt acts of subversive groups, those responsible would have been given short shrift and the most severe penalty the law provides.

"It is our duty to strip the legal protections from Fascist economic control and to free our people for the job of preserving democracy at home. The passage of this bill is a step in that direction."

In endorsing that patent bill Attorney General Biddle quoted a statement from the Office of Facts and Figures.

"The enemy has worked for many years to weaken our military potential. Through patent controls and cartel agreements he succeeded in limiting American production and export of many vital materials. He kept the prices of these materials up and the output down. He was waging war and he did his work well, decoying American companies into agreement, the purpose of which they did not sense . . .

"Concealed behind dummy corporations the enemy went unchecked for years, using our own legal machinery to hamstring us."

Sews for Red Cross

Wide World

Mrs. Claude R. Wickard

Wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is chairman of an agricultural unit which is actively engaged in Red Cross work, sews Red Cross arm bands in the patio of the Department of Agriculture.

China Relief Call Indorsed By Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt, participating in a program to raise a $7,000,000 relief fund for China, said April 11 that "China has paid in blood, tears and treasure as high a price as a people can possibly pay for the freedom it which it believes."

In a letter to Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman of the United China Relief, Mr. Roosevelt recalled that this Government had expressed on several occasions its sense of the importance of the "magnificent resistance of the Chinese people to our common foe." His letter was read on a program radiocast over the Blue Network and by short wave to the world.

Since China took the field five years ago, Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "Three million Chinese have given their lives that China might be free. Fifty million Chinese citizens driven out of their farms and villages and cities by the Japanese are now refugees in their own land."

The President said that "Americans who wish to give concrete expression to China's valiant fight are given, by your campaign, a splendid opportunity to do so."

A message from President Lin Sen of the Republic of China, read by the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih, said:

"We in China are proud to be united with America in a fighting partnership against a common foe. We are proud as a partner who is giving to the common cause all we have to give. We are grateful for the ever-increasing support from your Government to our Government because we know that you are helping China because China too is helping you.

"But beyond such Government-to-Government transactions we sincerely appreciate the desire of the American people to make an individual contribution to the help of China as an expression of their personal sympathy for the individual men, women and children of China who together constitute this sworn ally of yours."

Democratic Military Power Held Vital to Pro-War Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 13 — Only a foundation of international, democratic military power based on international morality will suffice to mould and maintain the world order when the present conflict is ended, according to speakers now working and planning toward stability who addressed the closing week-end sessions of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences here.

Dr. Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government in exile, declared that a preponderance of democratic military power would have to be maintained "so long as the forces of aggressive Nihilism persist."

Dr. Manley O. Hudson, World Court Judge and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, held that these two juridical bodies must be continued after the war and must be supported by all nations wishing an ordered and organized world.

Louis Dolivet, one-time member of the French air force and now Secretary-General of the Free World Association, said the present war was the result of a lack of world organization and was, therefore, "a war for world organization," with two choices, the totalitarian and the democratic, before mankind.

New Deal for China

Dr. C. S. Hsia, Director of the Chinese News Service in New York, urged that the new democratic order include a new deal for China and for all nations, so that not merely nationalism, but "humanity, will be the true object of man's loyalty and devotion."

As speakers sought to assay today's mental attitude in various nations regarding the postwar peace, Dr. Masaryk, speaking at the Academy's April 11 sessions, held it a hopeful sign that "more healthy ideas are being put into the preparation of peace than 20 years ago."

"The countries which have men in arms against the Axis are not merely seeking military adventure or a release for their animal energy, but are moved to action by a very rational feeling which fills them with a faith in the sacredness of the cause of freedom," the son of the founder of the Czechoslovak Republic continued.

"The temporary preponderance of the Axis military power will not save it from the ultimate annihilation because of the utter hollowness of its aims as regards their ethical contents."

Dr. Masaryk stressed that it was agreed among the United Nations that the future world peace would have to rest on three kinds of power, vested in the democratic nations—military, economic and the power of public opinion.

"The preponderance of democratic power will have to exist so long as the forces of aggressive nihilism persist," he said. "Our own lagging behind the Axis in the military preparation should convince us once for all about the futility of relying on the morality of others while we are disarmed."

Need for Preparing

Urging the need for present preparations to determine the type of postwar order, Dr. Hudson held that "if the postwar world bears any resemblance to the world we have known in the past, it must have an international court or international courts for the extension and strengthening of international law."

Dr. Hsia said the Chinese had one great mental advantage over the Japanese in that the Chinese knew exactly what they were fighting for.

"The average Japanese," he said, "is a person mentally perplexed and confused by the changing interpretation of Japan's new order in East Asia, Japan's co-prosperity sphere. To the Chinese, this is a revolutionary war. Externally, it is a war of independence; internally, the defeat of Japan means the beginning of a political and economic democracy.

"China wants to help build a future society in which there will be liberty for all, where all men will be freely united, and where humanity will be the true object of man's loyalty and devotion."

Prof. Nicholas Doman, of William and Mary College, held it unlikely that the present world of sovereign states could survive the war, since a nationalistic setup failed to solve the problems that followed the first World War.

Dr. Taraknath Das, of the faculty of the College of the City of New York, a native of India, characterized the British offer of postwar dominion status in India as "too little and too late."

He asserted that the wholehearted co-operation of the Indian people could not be attained unless Britain gave India leadership under an Indian national government.

Formation of 'Bicycle Safety Clubs' Proposed by S. Carolina Patrolman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Fewer automobiles and more bicycles in traffic as a result of the war has not simplified the transportation safety problem, but rather complicated it, especially in South Carolina where the two-wheelers are being used by the thousands.

In this connection, the State highway patrol and other safety agencies have warned that a bicycle—although apparently harmless—is dangerous if improperly or carelessly propelled in traffic.

It was also urged that cyclists exercise extreme caution at street and highway intersections and especially when entering heavy traffic lanes.

Patrolman W. S. Floyd, Jr., proposed the formation of "Bicycle Safety Clubs" with the object of educating the cycling public in the proper operation of their emergency vehicles, and also to instruct in proper safety methods.

The initiative was taken by the Cleveland High School boys and girls who ride bicycles to and from school. Superintendent Z. L. Madden called a meeting of all students who own bicycles. A vote was taken to organize a Bicycle Safety Club, the principal purpose being to promote safe riding habits among members. The gathering climaxed a course in traffic safety rules and their application, which has been in progress for some time.

To assist in the new movement, the State highway department has announced publication of a 35-page booklet, "Bicycle Safety."

Prepared as a guide for riders as well as school officials, police departments, and others interested in two-wheeled safety, this booklet may be procured by request through any highway patrolman or the State Highway Department, Columbia, S. C.

Plymouth Warned Danger of Heavy Raids Still Exists

PLYMOUTH, England, April 13 (AP)—The workers of Plymouth were warned by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison that heavy raids could be made again on this important southwest coast city as they were a year ago.

During two night raids on Plymouth in March of last year the German Air Force sent over 250 planes and killed 290 persons, Morrison said, and during the five nights of air attacks in April, 1941, more than 750 planes participated and, he said, 549 persons were killed.

"We could have quite substantial raids over Britain at the present time," Mr. Morrison continued. "It could be done by the enemy, but on the whole he has preferred at the moment to confine himself to our ships and to making hit-and-run raids on coast towns."

Norwegians Launch Liberty Ship Olaf

BALTIMORE, April 13 (AP)—A cold April wind whipped over the stand as the band played the Norwegian national anthem and voices softly intoned:

"Yes! we love this country . . . as our parents fought from disaster to victory . . . has our Lord helped us to final victory. . . ."

Then Crown Princess Marthe of Norway smashed a bottle against the prow and the Liberty Ship St. Olaf, named in honor of the Patron Saint of Norse seamen fighting the lonely Battle of the Atlantic, slid into the Patapsco River.

The St. Olaf, as a ship, represents "the heart of Norway's contribution to the Allied cause, said Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister to the United States. Sven Nielsen, Norwegian Cabinet Minister in London, summed it up as meaning "the unity of the democratic nations."

U. S. 'Cracks Down' on Plants In the South Barring Negroes

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—The United States is today opening a campaign to end discrimination in the South against the employment of Negroes in national defense work, particularly in the Gulf Coast shipbuilding industry, it has been learned.

Following an order directing 11 Middle Western companies to give proof of their intention to hire qualified workers regardless of race, religion or color, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has begun studying means of eliminating the alleged failure to provide training facilities for Negroes for defense work in the South.

Furthermore, the Committee will hold hearings in Birmingham, Ala., on May 25-27 to see what can be done about increasing the use of the vast reserve of negro labor throughout the Southern States. In these hearings the Committee will look into the question of Southern companies which have received Government war contracts but which have, apparently, ignored executive Order 8,802 which outlaws racial and religious discrimination.

The 11 companies found guilty of employment discrimination during hearings held in Chicago, on Jan. 19-20 are the Stewart-Warner Corporation; Buick Aviation Engine Plant; Bearse Manufacturing Company; Simpson Construction Company; Studebaker Corporation; Majestic Radio and Television Corporation; Nordberg Manufacturing Company; A. O. Smith Corporation; Heil Company; Allis-Chalmers Corporation and the Harnischfager Corporation.

Ordered to Follow Order

The companies were directed to order their personnel in charge of employment to comply fully with Executive Order 8,802, to send the Committee a monthly report on the number of classification of new employees and of Negroes employed and to give written notice to all employment agencies to which they submit orders, including the United States Employment Service, advising that they will accept applicants for all types of work regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

With specific reference to the Majestic Radio and Television Corporation the Committee found that the President of the Corporation took prompt and positive steps to eliminate discriminatory employment practices when these practices were brought to his attention and the Committee commended this Corporation for its action.

The Committee, did, however, direct that "the proper policy making officials of the Corporation give written instruction to each of their employees in charge of employment to comply fully with the provisions of Executive Order 8,802 and to furnish the Committee with copies of these instructions."

The complaint against most of the companies was that they refused to hire Negroes, although several of the concerns were also charged with discrimination against Jewish applicants.

None of the 11 companies was charged with discrimination against workers of the Roman Catholic faith, although such discrimination has been reported in some parts of the country.

Although the President's Committee admits that it is difficult to assess the exact results of its work, it believes that it has already experienced considerable success in broadening the employment opportunities of the American Negro so far as national defense contracts are concerned.

The Committee explains that a number of companies have dropped discriminatory practices because of apprehension that the Committee would turn its attention in their direction, while other company executives have had their attention called to situations which they did not know existed and which they willingly cleared up without pressure.

It is pointed out, for example, that following the Chicago hearings, the Chicago Manufacturers Association made a study of the situation and warned its members what they would face if any of them continued to discriminate against eligible workers because of race, color or creed.

Although the Committee admits that the problem of anti-Negro employment discrimination is far more difficult in the South than elsewhere, it has expressed the belief that something can be done to widen the participation of Negro workers in view of the present great wartime need for more labor.

Delays New Orleans Work

The situation is said to be particularly acute at New Orleans, where Negroes are largely excluded from skilled work in the shipyards, yet where the defense program is behind schedule due to a shortage of workers. It is pointed out that, although the State of Louisiana has official segregation laws upon its books, Negroes were employed in the New Orleans shipyards during World War I.

Part of the lack of employment opportunity for the Southern Negro on defense projects arises, the Committee holds, from the lack of training facilities open to him. Although constituting more than 22 per cent of the population of the Southern States, the Negro comprises but one tenth of 1 per cent of all persons being trained for defense work in the South, Committee figures show.

As seen by the Committee, the course which must be taken to open up greater national defense employment opportunities for the Southern Negro includes more and better training facilities and a changed attitude on the part of employment agencies, employers, the general public and, to some degree, of Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Argentina Exiles Group of 59

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 13 (AP)—The Federal Government on April 11 ordered 27 Argentines and 32 aliens to leave the country or submit to internment for alleged Communist operations.

Twenty-two of the 32 foreigners involved are already under arrest in Cordoba Province.

The executive decree ordering their expulsion said the Federal police requested that "action be taken against Communist activities which are being carried on through organizations affiliated with the (Communist) Party under the pretext of aiding certain belligerent countries and within workers associations."

The most prominent among the Argentines ordered into exile is Dr. Augusto Bunge, former Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, where he had served as a Socialist representative for 20 years.

Informed of the Government decree, Dr. Bunge emphatically denied that he was a Communist.

He is Chairman of the Argentine "Committee for Solidarity and Assistance of Free Peoples," which has raised large funds to aid Russia and other United Nations fighting against the Axis, and is widely known as an advocate of Argentine co-operation with the United States.

(Argentina and Chile are the only American nations still retaining relations with the Axis.)

The pro-Axis newspaper Pampero, whose newsprint source long has been the subject of speculation, has disclosed that its stock was running low.

This organ, which published 16 pages in the early days of the war, came out with only four pages and its editor promised his readers it would continue publication even if reduced to one page.

All Argentine newspapers are suffering a newsprint shortage but none has been forced to such a drastic reduction as Pampero. It is known that the Allied Governments have been taking care to see that it received no Canadian or United States newsprint—the only sources of supply available now.

Axis Agents Caught

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 13 (AP)—Five more Axis agents—three Germans and two Japanese Army officers—were caught yesterday in Brazil's antiespionage drive.

Ernest Luck, a German, and two companions were arrested at Natal for reporting on ship movements and carrying on propaganda. The Japanese are Lieut. Col. Isundi Yoskikawa, seized at Sao Paulo, and Capt. Uichi Tavoki, taken at Porto Alegre.

At Sao Paulo, Brazilian police announced that a letter found in possession of three Italians arrested here in the antispy drive was written by the former Italian Ambassador to Brazil, Ugo Sola.

The contents of the letter were not disclosed but it formed the basis of the first official allegation of a connection between Axis diplomatic services and espionage in Brazil.

Signor Sola is still at Rio de Janeiro, among 273 Italian and 355 German diplomats and consular agents awaiting transfer to Europe.

N. Y. Museum Opens Poster Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—A poster competition for citizens of all countries in the Western Hemisphere to picture the unified determination of the nations of the Americas to remain free has been opened by the Museum of Modern Art. Entries must reach the Museum at No. 11 West Fifty-third Street, before July 28 to be eligible for the 34 cash prizes totaling $2,500.

The awards will be divided into two groups—posters from the 20 American Republics and posters from the United States, its dependencies and Canada, with similar prizes in each class. First prize will be $500, second $250, five third prizes of $50 each and 10 fourth prizes of $25 each.

Winning posters will form an exhibition to be held at the Museum early next fall and later will be sent on tour throughout the Hemisphere. The designs will be placed at the disposal of agencies of the United States Government for reproduction and use in the Americas.

U. S. Plane Output Nears That of Axis

ROYSTON, Yorkshire, England, April 13 (AP) — United States airplane production "within five or six weeks will be equal to the total output of Germany, Italy, and Japan," British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said yesterday.

He declared British manufacture of planes has already reached parity with Germany, adding that his statement did not take into consideration Russian production on the United Nations' side.

"The tide is on the turn," Mr. Bevin said. "I cannot tell you when or how but we shall soon be passing from defense to attack."

Work of U. S. O. and Other Agencies Commended by President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt commended the work of the United Service Organizations and "also the villages, towns and cities all over the country which are offering open-handed hospitality to members of the armed forces and war industrial workers."

"This is an essential contribution to our united war effort," he asserted in a letter read by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt at a U. S. O. war activities conference here. Community leaders from over the nation attended the meeting to outline further recreational programs for members of the armed forces.

The Chief Executive called the year since the U. S. O. was organized "one of the most crowded and, no doubt, most fateful in our national history.

"Reports of progress during the past year leave no doubt that this great work is well in hand," he added. "I look forward to the continuing co-operation and active participation of the United Service Organizations, its member agencies, and the host of individual citizens in whose behalf the U. S. O. is rendering this great service."

In war, Mr. McNutt said, recreation cannot be left to chance.

"Catch as catch can" commercialization, he told the conference, "will not build up a nation's health."

Harper Sibley, U. S. O. president, disclosed that the organization is now operating 428 clubs for soldiers and sailors in 43 States and nine foreign bases.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the conference that American soldiers in the Atlantic island bases urgently needed additional facilities for relaxation, entertainment, social activity, companionship, and hospitality.

Mr. Patterson, who returned a week ago from a tour of bases in the Caribbean, said there was "nothing theoretical or artificial" about the soldier's need for the U. S. O.

"There isn't much hospitality," he advised, "in a Jamaica jungle, an Antigua dust pile, or on the icy plains and mountains of the northern bases."

Baptists Contribute Fund to Aid America

PHILADELPHIA, April 13 (AP)—The Baptist Temple announced a plan to contribute one-tenth of its total annual budget to aid America in its war effort. The fund is approximately $5,000.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, minister of the church, said the contribution is given "in gratitude to God for America, in loyalty to her own sons with the colors, that freedom shall be preserved and become world wide, and that the world may believe."

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Russia, Defiant of Nazis, Warns Japan to Keep Pact

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky, speaking today at the opening of an instruction course for teachers on the Soviet Union here, declared:

"There is no hope for mankind to establish a just and durable peace after defeat of the Axis except by close collaboration between the Soviet Union and Great Britain with the friendly co-operation of the United States."

By the Associated Press

Monday, April 13

Today is the first anniversary of the signing of the Russian-Japanese Neutrality Pact. It finds Russia, in spite of the spectacular Japanese successes in the Far East and the impending spring offensive of the Nazis, confident of ultimate victory.

In fact, dispatches from the Soviet Union and from Tokyo—of all places—represent the Russians as being certain of their ability to repel any combinaton of force the Axis might bring to bear upon them.

Germany, according to dispatches reaching London, took coghizance of the day by sending hundreds of new planes into action in an effort to blast ap ath for a ground offensive and wrest air supremacy from the Russians. The Soviets said they were shooting them down at a 7 to 1 ratio.

The Russian-Japanese "peace of convenience" anniversary was observed by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda with an editorial in which it sharply warned Tokyo to live up to all aspects of the agreement.

"It is necessary," Pravda said, "that the Japanese military and Fascist cliques who are dizzy with military successes should understand that their blabbering about war and invasion in the north might damage first of all and most of all Japan herself."

By invasion in the north, Pravda obviously meant an attack on Siberia.

The grim confidence of the Russians was attested to in the Japanese Capital by Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to Russia, who arrived home yesterday. According to Japanese broadcasts heard in New York, General Tatekawa said, "The Soviet people apparently firmly believe that if they put up with inconveniences the war has caused them, they will certainly win."

Impressed by Trust in Stalin

He declared he was greatly impressed by the Russian people's trust in Joseph Stalin, which, he said, "resembled very much the confidence that the Germans place in Adolf Hitler."

In Russia, three outstanding reasons were given for Soviet confidence:

1. They believe they will be able to halt the Nazi spring attack and take the initiative themselves.
2. They are convinced the German Army will be smashed on Russian soil this year.
3. If the worst should come, they are equipped to fight on, in the Urals or Siberia.

In support of the first point, a Soviet brigade commissar broadcast from the front that "a sustained German offensive this spring appears to be most unlikely."

He said he based his belief on the statements of Nazi prisoners and on the quality of reinforcements the Germans have sent up, consisting "mainly of very young, half-trained men or semi-invalids, . . . or of wounded not quite recovered."

Stronger Than We Think

President Michael Kalinin of the Soviet Union gave cryptic official expression to the heightened confidence when he said:

"Russia is stronger even than we sometimes think."

The Soviet President added that German aviation no longer was superior in the air; that the Russians gradually were becoming the equal of the Germans in tanks, and that the German Army had passed the climax of its strength.

Meanwhile, the Russians today have one of the most spectacular and resourceful exploits of the war to their credit. A dispatch from Kuibyshev says Russian Army sappers changed the course of a flood-swollen stream and washed the Germans out of a strongly fortified village somewhere on the Eastern front. Other Russain units, battling through incessant rains, were reported to have recaptured a town occupied briefly by the Germans on a river in the Bryansk sector and liberated two settlements on the Kalinin Front above Moscow.

British Women 'Draftees' Report for Duty

International

They're in the 'Army' Now

Above: Two hundred and fifty girls report for work at an Auxiliary Territorial Service training center in Southeast England. It was the first time that draftee and volunteer "Terries" had joined a unit together. Here the girls are arriving at camp in mufti. Below: The same group, now in uniforms, carry their duffel bags to their bunks.

Mountbatten New Chief of Commandos

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—The mysterious figure behind the daring Commando raids on St. Nazaire, Bruneval, Lofoten and Vaagso was disclosed today to be King George VI's cousin, Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The appointment of the commander of the "fightingest of all British armed forces" was made several months ago but was kept secret until now.

The combined land, sea and air forces showed intense pride that "Mountbatten of the Illustrious" was their boss.

The colorful commander took a leading part in planning the minute details of the successful French and Norwegian coast raids, and overcame considerable opposition to get permission for the eager Commandos to make their destructive sorties.

Many Canadians have been under Lord Louis' orders since he took command March 18. He holds the acting rank of vice-admiral and the honorary ranks of lieutenant general and air marshal.

Lord Louis, who survived the sinking of two destroyers in this war and has seen action in the Norwegian campaign, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the English Channel, stepped into a key place in the new Commando outfit from command of the aircraft carrier Illustrious.

He actually succeeded Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, former Commando chief, last Oct. 19, apparently, when he was given the title of adviser for combined operations and rank of commodore first class.

When that appointment was made, the Illustrious was in the United States undergoing repairs and Great Britain said only that Lord Louis had been called home for an unannounced "special assignment."

Admiral Keyes was the organizer and first chief of the Commandos. His appointment ended Oct. 19, 1941.

Britain Puts Next Move Up to Indians

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 13—As fuller details of the Indian discussions reach here, it becomes clear that British preoccupation must now be with India's defence and that any new moves for reopening political discussions must be initiated by the Indians.

At the same time it is asked here haven't the present Indian leaders shown by their confused thought, divided interests, and weak hesitation in the past few weeks that they are not yet ready to undertake responsibility for effecting Indian national unity?

And, therefore, isn't it likely that it eventually will be the British, or preferably the United Nations' lead, which will be needed if the Indians are to be forged into one people after the war?

In the meantime though the departure of Sir Stafford Cripps marks the end of official talks, the more far-sighted view being taken here is that it will soon be found that a new way has been opened for preparing the ground for an ultimate Anglo-Indian accord.

Hope of Accord Kept

Prime Minister Winston Churchill certainly intimated as much in a message to Sir Stafford applauding his great service to the common cause and ending, "the foundations have been laid for the future progress of the peoples of India."

[According to the Associated Press, Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons today the Government would make no statement on the Indian situation until Sir Stafford had returned to London and discussed the matter first-hand with his Cabinet colleagues.]

Already being debated in Whitehall as well as by the British press and public is a suggestion which Sir Stafford discussed with Congress leaders, namely, merging of the India Office in London with the Dominions Office which move, as The Times, of London, points out, would not only be an earnest of British sincerity, but a step which on administrative grounds has much to recommend it."

Some Steps of Progress

The Cripps mission is certainly not being looked at here as a complete failure and for the following reasons:

1. The official British plan for giving India its freedom has been put on record, so that no British Government, it is claimed, can in future recede from it. Thus Britain's offer to India remains in effect intact, even though it is formally withdrawn for the duration.

2. The mistrust that exists between the British Government and Indian political parties and between Indians themselves has been so unmistakably brought to light that it is now seen here that the immense task of removing prejudices to agreement can now be undertaken forthwith from top to bottom. In this respect the Cripps mission and the British draft declaration are recognized as important preliminaries.

3. The discussions, though failing to receive Indian co-operation with Britain in the war effort, have at least produced from India's leading political figures emphatic declarations that they will resist the Japanese invaders and won't countenance an Axis victory.

4. The British offer to India and its rejection have had important repercussions on world opinion.

Revolution in Policy

In the United States and in many other lands and here in Britain itself, critics of British raj in India have seen an offer made which marked a revolution in British Imperial policy.

Such critics may still blame Britain for failure to do something about India earlier, but they can hardly doubt that Britain is sincere in its readiness to give Indians freedom now as soon as that freedom can be arranged.

Sir Stafford himself has in the past been in the forefront of that section of British opinion which professed inability to understand why India wasn't handed back to the Indians.

In an interview with the Daily Mail on Feb. 6 of this year just after his return from Moscow, Sir Stafford is reported as saying of the Indian situation:

"It isn't a matter primarily for the Indian, but for the Government. When Britain has settled her policy then I think the Indian can be persuaded to agree."

It is assumed here that Sir Stafford now has gained some convincing new first-hand reasons for thinking somewhat differently.

Immense Task Seen

A fifth reason why Indian discussions may be said to have made an important contribution to the development of world affairs is that they have focused attention on the immense problems in giving self-government to peoples hitherto mainly controlled by western civilization.

The political bankruptcy which many of India's best friends here now feel was shown by the Indians in the past few weeks is surely an answer to those who thought it an easy matter to dispense freedom.

The question arises whether a democracy fundamentally based on Christian ethics is a posssible immediate goal for communities not founded on the same equalitarian principles?

Wide Breach Disclosed

To be weighed against the long-term dividends that Indian discussions are likely to pay, are the following short-term losses.

1. Rejection of the Cripps plan has brought out more clearly than ever before the depth and width of the breach between Britain and Congress leaders.

Many advocates here of giving India early freedom, such as Sir Stafford himself, have now to admit that the leaders are not prepared to take over the responsibility of leadership in India. This is specially true of Congress leaders.

2. A clear confirmation of India's openness to disunity in its hour of greatest danger.

3. The propaganda value to the enemies of the failure of the talks.

Much of this, as Jawaharlal Nehru said to the press conference, is capable of being used for anti-British purposes as well as to increase confusion of thought in India itself.

None the less the consensus here is that the advantages of the talks having taken place outweigh the disadvantages in any long-term outlook, while so far as the immediate situation is concerned, there is reason to believe the political advantages inferred do actively carry to some extent an increased opportunity for military co-operation.

Bevin Sees Hope Of Another Effort

By the Associated Press

Royston, Yorkshire, England, April 13

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, in a speech here yesterday, expressed hope that "the time is not far distant" when a further effort would be made to settle differences in India.

He said that "confidence of the Indian Communities" had been won.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Penticton: Odd Fellows Hall, 8 p. m., April 23.

Ontario

London: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Kingston: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 24.

England

Cheshire

Sandback: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 8.

Derbyshire

Derby: Central Hall, Exchange Street, 3 p. m., May 24.

Essex

Leytonstone: Church Building, 8 p. m., June 1.

Lincolnshire

Louth: The Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 28.

Oxfordshire

Witney: Church Hall, Field House, 8 p. m., May 22.

Sussex

Eastbourne (joint lecture): The Royal Hippodreme, Seaside Road, 3 p. m., May 24.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Fourth Church): The Cinema on the Green, Kings Norton, afternoon, May 31.
Leamington Spa: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 21.

Yorkshire

Rawdon: The Town Hall, Yeadon, 7:45 p. m., May 4.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: Madison County Court House, 8 p. m., April 21.

Arkansas

Monticello: Church Edifice, North Main, 8 p. m., April 23.

Connecticut

Bridgeport (Second Church): Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue east of Clinton Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 19.
New Britain: Senior High School Auditorium, 52 Bassett Street, 8 p. m., April 19.

Idaho

Blackfoot: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 19.

Illinois

Alton: Franklin Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., April 19.
Bloomington: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 21.
Canton: First Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., April 23.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., April 21.
Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 21.
Chicago (joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 p. m., April 23.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, 224 West William, 8 p. m., April 23.
Edwardsville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 23.
Elgin: Universalist Church, 263 DuPage Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Evanston (joint lecture): Varsity Theater, 1710 Sherman Avenue, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., April 21.
Glenview (auspices First Church, Wilmette): Glenview Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21. (Note change of place.)
Woodstock: Woodstock Opera House, 3:15 p. m., April 19.

Indiana

Brazil: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 19.
Fort Wayne: Church Auditorium, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 8 p. m., April 21.
Hammond: Hammond High School, 8 p. m., April 24.
Lebanon: High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., April 19.
Terre Haute: Student Union Building Auditorium, Indiana State Teachers College, 8 p. m., April 20.

Iowa

Davenport: Masonic Temple Auditorium, Seventh and Brady Streets, 8 p. m., April 23.
Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 19.
Hampton: Congregational Church, 221 First Avenue, S. W., 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Marshalltown: Church Edifice, Fifth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., April 21.
Muscatine: The First Congregational Church, Third and Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., April 19.
Perry: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 24.
Sioux City: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 23.

Kansas

Olathe: St. John Memorial High School Building, 311 East Park Street, 3 p. m., April 19.
Osawatomie: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 19.

Kentucky

Ashland: Church Edifice, Seventeenth Street between Winchester and Carter, 8:15 p. m., April 23.
Madisonville: The Court House, 8 p. m., April 23.

Massachusetts

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., April 23. Radiocast Station WHAI, 1240 kylocycles.
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 19.
Weymouth: East Weymouth Congregational Church, Jackson Square, East Weymouth, 8 p. m., April 20.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 24.
Dearborn: Fordson High School Auditorium, Ford Road near Schaefer Road, 8 p. m., April 24.
Houghton: McNair Hall, 3 p. m., April 19.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.
Pontiac: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 19.
St. Joseph (auspices First Church, Benton Harbor): St. Joseph High School Auditorium, 1520 Niles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 20.

Minnesota

Fairmont: Congregational Church, 319 N. North Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 20.
St. Cloud: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 21.

Missouri

Joplin (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, 9300 Independence Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 19.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., April 23.
Poplar Bluff: Church Edifice, Seventh and Pine Streets, 8 p. m., April 20.

Montana

Hamilton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Havre: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21.
Missoula: Student Union Theater, University Campus, 8:15 p. m., April 23.

Nebraska

Fremont: City Auditorium, Ninth and Broad Street, 8 p. m., April 23.
Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2118 Browne Street, 8 p. m., April 20.

New York

Gouverneur: Church Edifice, Trinity Avenue, 8 p. m., April 23.
Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School Auditorium, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., April 23.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 24.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Oklahoma

Muskogee—Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 20.

Pennsylvania

Allentown—High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Lancaster—Hensel Hall, Franklin and Marshall Campus, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Monongahela—Presbyterian Church, Sixth and Main Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Punxsutawney—High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21.
Sewickley—High School Auditorium, Harbaugh and Peebles Streets, 3:15 p. m., April 19.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church)—Church Edifice, 71 Prospect Street, 8 p. m., April 24.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls—Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 23.

Texas

Gainesville—Junior High School Auditorium, Scott and Denton Streets, 8 p. m., April 21.

Vermont

Burlington—University of Vermont Chapel, 8:30 p. m., April 21.
Rutland—The Congregational Church, Court Street, 8 p. m., April 20.

Washington

Bellingham—Bellingham High School, 3 p. m., April 19.
Seattle (Fourth Church)—Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue at Seneca Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Vancouver—High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21.

Wisconsin

Fond du Lac—Armory E, 31 East Second Street, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Green Bay—Washington Junior High School, 314 South Baird Street, 3:15 p. m., April 19.
La Crosse—State Teachers College, Seventeenth and State Street, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, April 19; May 3, 17, 31; June 7, 21.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13 mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., May 3, June 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., May 3, June 7.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on April 19; May 3, 17; June 7, 21.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 19; May 3, 17; June 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 19; May 3, 17; June 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1280kc, April 19; May 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, May 3; June 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 19; May 3, 17, 31; June 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 880kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, April 19; May 3, 17, 31; June 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 19; May 17; June 21.

$3,238,021 for China

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—United China Relief, in its first annual report, announced that it and eight constituent agencies raised $3,238,021 during 1941.

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All-Out War by Axis at Sea Faces Divided Fleet Strength of United Nations

Japan Knocks at Ceylon Door; Axis Juncture Greatest Peril

Continued from Page 1

their drive toward the Near East oil fields.

In addition there are ominous portents pointing toward other major Nazi moves by way perhaps of Turkey, across Libya, or even an ambitious attempt by the Luftwaffe to conduct a completely air-borne campaign stemming from Italy or Greece, and using Rhodes and Cyprus as stepping stones for taking bases in Syria from which to strike throughout Western Asia.

Control of the seas has exercised a dominant influence on the outcome of every war to which maritime nations have been parties. Had Germany entered this war with a naval strength comparable with that which the Kaiser had at his disposal in 1914, there can be little doubt but that shrewd and efficient use would have been made of it.

As it stands, the token German Navy of 1939, in conjunction with a formidable air force ruthlessly and daringly used, has kept the British Navy constantly on the defensive and whittled its strength, until today, hidden behind a veil of censorship, no one can really evaluate Britain's strength on the sea.

Control Above and Below

Control of the sea today means not only control of the surface, but of the depths beneath and the air above the surface.

Prior to Dec. 7, 1941, the British Navy, abetted in the Atlantic by what was to all intents and purposes a full-out war effort by the United States Navy, had the situation fairly well in hand. The ideal control of the sea was far from being attained, but conditions were quite satisfactory.

Japan's successful gamble at Pearl Harbor and the adroit use that has been made throughout the Far Eastern campaign of its surprisingly strong and efficient air force, has brought the United Nations squarely face to face with the possibility of losing what measure of control of the seas they now possess.

"Boy Sent on Man's Job"

Britain apparently refuses to accept the now well established dictum that surface ships cannot hope to operate unscathed in waters covered by enemy shore-based planes without an adequate umbrella of protective planes.

It would seem that the loss of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales should have driven home this lesson, but the recent loss of the heavy cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall, together with the carrier Hermes, proves otherwise.

Doubtless the Hermes was supposed to afford air protection for the other ships, but this tiny carrier was a case of sending a boy to do a man's job. Perhaps when the real facts of the matter become available it will be found that it is another case where Britain's separate air force did not measure up to the needs of the moment at sea.

One by one the Allies have lost the use of vital Far Eastern bases, and one by one Allied men-of-war have been sunk or so seriously damaged that today they are faced with the possibility of the Axis' present or potential naval strength equalling or exceeding that of the Allies.

Estimate on Naval Power

It is impossible to make an accurate appraisal of either the Allied or Axis naval strength. From the information that is available it appears that the present strength of every navy except that of the United States is weaker in number of ships than it was when its country entered the war. Available naval strength appears to be in the order of:

	Allies	Axis
Battleships	26	23
Carriers	17	12
Cruisers	110	70
Destroyers	450	315

The Axis figures include the Vichy Navy, because whenever Hitler decides that he wants these ships he will take them. That is, unless the French muster gumption enough to scuttle their ships rather than have them pass into Nazi hands.

Dispersal of Forces

The Allies still retain the advantage of freedom of movement for their naval forces except in those areas which are dominated by enemy air forces.

Whereas the Axis nations suffer from a lack of strategically located naval bases, and are further handicapped by a dispersal of forces, with the attendant danger of the several isolated elements being set upon and destroyed by superior enemy strength should they attempt to effect concentrations.

The classic Axis strategy would be for the Japanese to seize control of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. Meanwhile for the Italian Navy, aided by the German Luftwaffe and the Vichy Navy, to establish itself in control of the Mediterranean. Then when and if Gibraltar is reduced, nothing remains undone except German naval strength joining up when convenient.

Difficulties Facing Axis

Some such Gargantuan strategy may be the start at which Axis arrows of ambition are being launched. But it may not soon come about, as there are many besetting difficulties to be overcome.

Hitler has apparently awakened to the fact that he cannot win this war without nullifying Allied sea power. He counts on Japan to turn several of the tricks for him, although how he proposes to deal with the superlative egoism of a victorious race of Asiatic supermen has not been explained.

Germany's present naval objective is to conduct a U-boat campaign in the Atlantic that will pin United States destroyers in large numbers to duty which will prevent them proceeding to the Pacific.

Supplies for Russia

A further limited objective is the threatened drive by heavy German units against the supplies for Russia that are rounding the North Cape.

This threat may prove to be serious. But in any event it serves to immobilize a considerable Allied strength of heavy ships which could be profitably employed in the Pacific.

In the meanwhile Japan is putting forth every iota of aggressive strength it possesses to attain its objectives before potential Allied strength can be mustered in opposition.

The very fact that Japan is willing to take unwarranted risks should put its enemies on guard. These risks are not being taken without an objective in view, and every objective attained creates more danger for the Allied cause.

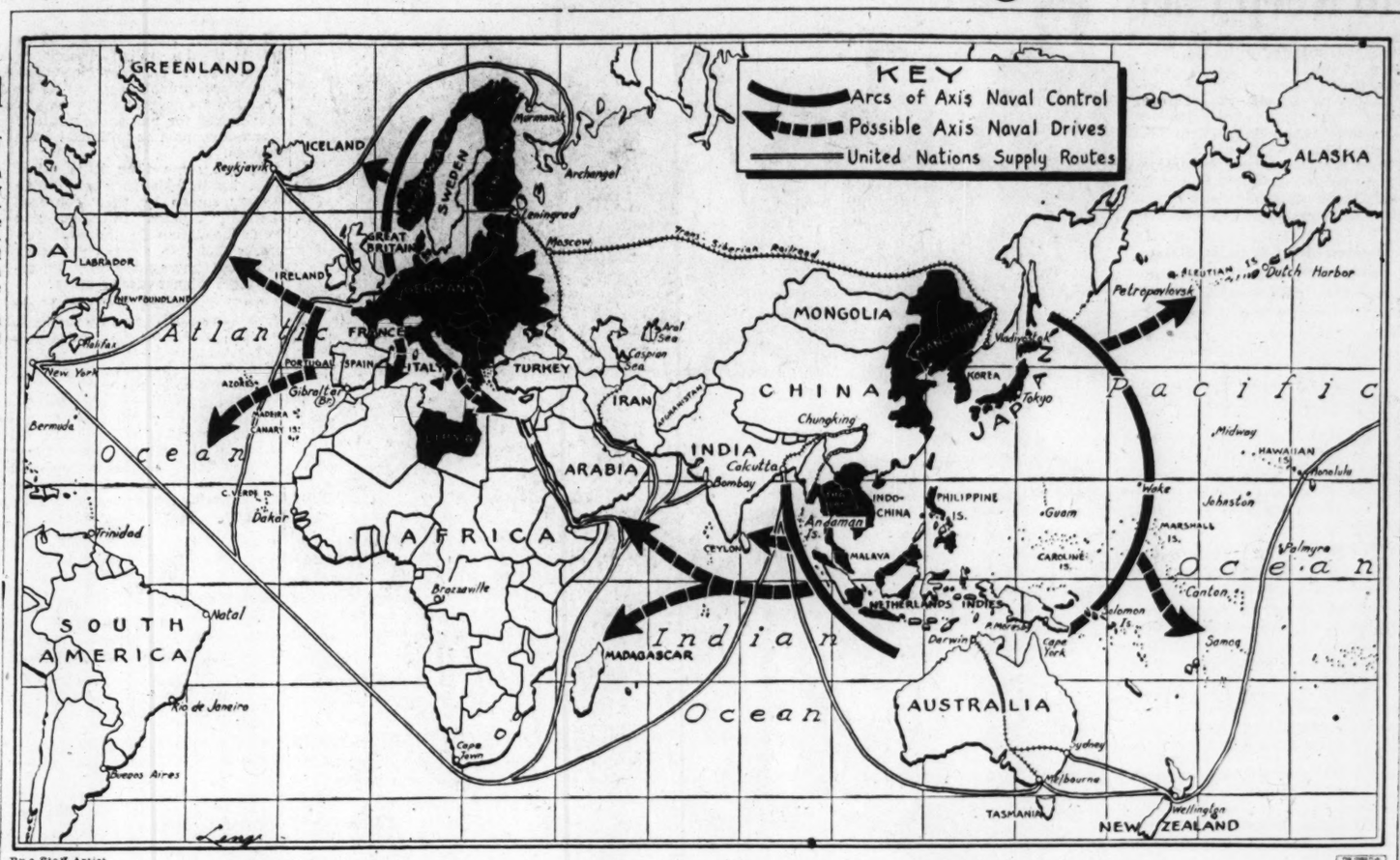
The Main Theat

If the Japanese and the Nazis ever succeed in effecting a confluence, the Allied cause will be in dire jeopardy.

The public in the United States has been amazingly patient in accepting the continued flow of reverses its country has experienced since Pearl Harbor, in the belief that the United States Navy is preparing for an aggressive offensive.

There has been little public criticism of the prolonged period of time being devoted to defensive measures, punctuated by a few vigorously advertised minor raids of no particular military value.

However, the clock of time is ticking away many golden opportunities, and the sooner the United States Navy decides to abandon the idea of waiting to attain a state of perfect preparedness, and strikes out with what it has, the better it is going to be for the Allied cause.



By a Staff Artist

The Arcs of Axis Naval Control and the Possible Drives Which Threaten United Nations

Japanese Fleet Massing Off Ceylon

Continued from Page 1

of Palawan, rugged westernmost of the large islands, is in doubt.

The communiqué further reported belatedly the sinking by enemy action of two Army freight ships, the Liberty and the Meigs, both of which went down in the Southwest Pacific.

The Liberty was torpedoed twice by an enemy submarine Jan. 11 when 12 miles from the Netherlands Indies island of Bali. No one was lost. The vessel was beached and 53 crew members and one passenger were rescued by Dutch planes, some being flown to Surabaya and others to Bali.

The Meigs was sunk Feb. 19 in a bombing raid on the harbor of Darwin, Australia. The master, Capt. F. S. Link, and eight crew members were wounded.

Ten raids were made on Corregidor in the past 24 hours, the War Department said, raising the total of 22 in the last two days.

The communiqué said there were some casualties but military installations sustained only minor damage.

Artillery assaults were reported from both Bataan, which at the closest point is only slightly more than two miles from Corregidor, and Cavite, on the opposite side of Manila Bay.

Japanese radio reports said heavy field pieces had been moved into newly won emplacements on the southern tip of Bataan, and these presumably were shelling the American fortress day and night. Japanese tactics call for almost continuous fire to prevent the enemy from gaining sleep.

The War Department indicated in previous reports that the Japanese were using guns and howitzers of 155 and 240 millimeter caliber, with a range of 10 miles or more. The 155 millimeter gun throws a shell of nearly 100 pounds and the other weapon a missile several times as large.

Jose Abed Santos, Filipino Secretary of Justice, was reported captured at Cebu by occupying Japanese forces. The Japanese said Secretary Santos escaped from Manila with President Quezon but stopped in Cebu when the President continued to Australia.

Homma Redivivus:

The Tokyo Radio broadcast today an announcement by Japanese Imperial Headquarters that Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma had been appointed Commander in Chief of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines.

To the non-Axis world the news in this was the implication that General Homma still was alive. It had been generally accepted that he had held the command in the Philippines at the start of the invasion and that he had committed hara kiri in chagrin over his failure to crack Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Bataan line.

His passing was reported to General MacArthur so persistently "from various sources hitherto regarded as reliable" that the United States Commander recorded these reports in a communiqué from the Philippines last March 8.

The following day the War Department in Washington reported that the Japanese Command, seeking to wipe out resistance in the Philippines, had named its most successful commander, Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, the conqueror of Malaya, as General Homma's successor.

Bay of Bengal:

Japanese Imperial headquarters said today in a review of last week's air and naval operations that 120 British planes were destroyed or set afire and 64 ships were sunk or damaged in the Bay of Bengal from April 5 to 9.

Listed among the ships sunk were the aircraft carrier Hermes, cruisers of the London and Cornwall types, and a destroyer. All were said to have been sunk by planes, the cruisers on April 5, 350 nautical miles south of Ceylon, and the aircraft carrier and destroyer on April 9 southwest of Trincomalee Naval Base on Ceylon.

The British have admitted the loss of the Hermes, and the cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall.

In addition, the announcement said a B-class cruiser of the Leander type was damaged badly on April 9 in the Trincomalle area.

Imperial headquarters said, however, that its earlier claim of sinking British cruisers of the Birmingham and Emerald types was found to have been "made in error."

The resumé of the Bay of Bengal operations, including attacks on Colombo and Trincomalee and the East India coast towns of Vizagapatam and Cocanada, said 17 Japanese aircraft were lost.

No damage was suffered by Japanese warships, the announcement said.

It reported that 57 British planes were shot down at Colombo, two large patrol bombers and a torpedo-carrying plane were destroyed in waters near Colombo, 41 planes shot down and four set ablaze at Trincomalee, and 15 shot down in other operations.

Allied Air Offensive:

The mounting Allied air offensive gathered momentum during the week end in a series of assaults on Japanese bases stretching from Timor to the Solomon Islands along a vast 2,400-mile arc north of this continent.

Principal target of the offensive was Rabaul, New Britain, which was raided Sunday for the fourth successive day. Allied raiders also struck again at the Japanese airdrome at Koepang, oft-bombed Capital of Dutch Timor.

A communiqué announcing the new raid on Rabaul said a large Japanese ship in the harbor was seriously damaged by a direct hit from a heavy bomb and by two near misses.

A New York Times dispatch from a United Nations air base said Allied raiders had scored a direct hit and two near misses on a Japanese aircraft carrier near Rabaul.

Despite violent antiaircraft fire from ships and shore batteries and opposition from Japanese fighters, all the Allied planes returned safely, the communiqué added.

This assault followed a heavy attack April 11 on Rabaul by a large formation of big United States bombers and Australian fighters, carried out at low altitude in the face of violent antiaircraft fire.

The formation split into three units which blasted an airdrome 12 miles from Rabaul, another near the City itself, and shipping in the harbor.

After dropping their bomb loads, the Allied planes raced over their targets again and sprayed the ground with machine-gun fire.

Initial accounts of the Allied raids did not mention the destruction of any Japanese planes in air combats. From communiqués and semiofficial dispatches, however, it was calculated that at least 28 enemy planes had been destroyed or seriously damaged during the two preceding days.

Australian Army Minister Francis Forde returned from a tour of training camps and declared "the whole Australian nation must be organized to meet an immediate attack from a ruthless enemy."

"I am satisfied from personal inspection of troops in Australian and American camps," he said, "that the men are fired with enthusiasm and determination that must meet success if they are backed up by the whole nation.

"There is not a minute to be lost in our war-production factories and in the coal mines of Australia if we are to produce our maximum war effort."

Burma:

A Burma Front communiqué said today a Japanese column was reported to be advancing up the main road from Sinbaungwe, 70 miles north of Prome.

Sinbaungwe is on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River about 55 miles below the vital Yenanyaung oil fields of Inner Burma.

There were no details of any action as the invaders, advancing inland from captured Rangoon, moved still closer to the coveted oil resources.

On the opposite end of the United Nations' line, where the Chinese hold the eastern anchor, reports said Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's stalwart fighters were standing their ground along the Sittang River, 30 miles north of Toungoo, in the face of a Japanese attack supported by planes and concentrated artillery fire.

The Generalissimo, it was disclosed, has returned to his Capital after spending four days at the Burma Front conferring with United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who commands the Chinese in Burma, and Gen. Harold Alexander, British Commander.

Tokyo Forms Group To Exploit Victims

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 13

Japan has established a special administration in its Cabinet "to exploit occupied areas," the Office of Facts and Figures said.

The new administration, OFF said, supervises such "coprosperity" activities as military control over "the enterprises of enemy nationals," the seizure and shipment to Japan of foodstuffs and raw materials of the conquered countries, the levying of luxury taxes in the Philippines, and the taking over of commercial establishments by Japanese firms.

OFF also said the Tokyo radio has announced revision of the curricula of Japan's schools to train the country's youth for leadership in the "new order" of Asia.

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A Secret and a Surprise

A Houseboat Summer Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Four

It was on Wednesday or Thursday morning of their last week that Mr. Putnam hailed the Ark from the shore.

"Want to see a tree cut down?" he asked the children when they appeared. "I'm meeting a couple of men from the sawmill here to show 'em what I want cut."

There was a reverberating chug chug chug just then, and a rowboat with an outboard motor rounded the point with two men. They had axes with them and wore checked shirts with red socks, heavy boots pulled over their trousers, and red hunters' caps as well. They looked very jaunty as they stepped ashore.

The children followed the three men in silence. They suspected nothing even when Mr. Putnam led the way up the spring trail, but when he turned off at the old cellar hole and walked up toward the spring itself and laid his hand on Grandfather Pine, they could have wept with the sense of an outrage being committed against a friend.

"Sound enough to cut?" Mr. Putnam asked. "Ought to be enough in that one pine for the shingles I need."

The older of the sawmill men rapped the great double trunk with the head of his axe.

"Sounds kind of hollow," he said. "See here, this scar? That's where the bark's come together over a hollow. But it looks sound enough for what you want."

Bill said in a quiet voice,

"Do you have to cut that tree, Mr. Putnam?"

The farmer nodded, not paying much attention.

"It's double and no good for boards. Beside it's beginning to go."

Flight From an Axe

The children looked at the tree, so dark and noble beside the spring which they had rediscovered. Well, it belonged to Mr. Putnam, but they couldn't stand by and watch it being destroyed. In silence they turned and fled for the Ark.

Yet even as they ran they could hear the dull rhythmic thud of the axes behind them.

Later while they were out in the canoe, they heard Grandfather Pine fall in a great screaming crash.

"Well, it's over," said Sandy. "Let's go back and see what's happened."

Bill hadn't planned to go back, but after all they would soon have to, if not tonight, then tomorrow morning, for their spring water. They might as well get used to the change now as any time.

Warily the children returned and stood at some distance staring at the fallen pine, and the great hole in the forest roof where its branches had been, and the sunlight streaming in on the steady axes.

At last they approached nearer, still in a turmoil of feelings. The two men were at work at the upper end of the tree and

The Story Starts Here

Sandy and Bill were spending the summer with Aunt Em and Uncle Jim, on a houseboat, which they named The Ark, in Deep Cove, Damariscotta, Maine. They swam in the cove, took long walks in the woods on East Neck, and made friends with the Putnams at the farm. A secret that Uncle Jim had been very mysterious about turned out to be a beautiful scarlet canoe. The surprise was to come later and had to do with Grandfather Pine, their favorite tree that stood like a sentinel near the spring where they caught their drinking water.

Mr. Putnam was piling the lighter branches as they severed them.

On tiptoe, Bill and Sandy stole to their spring unguarded now by its attendant sentinel. Only the uneven stump stood there, to show how great a tree had been destroyed.

Sandy glanced toward the fallen trunk and something struck her eye. Its core was hollow, as the men had guessed it would be, but to Sandy a hollow was something which must be investigated, especially one which had such a queer-looking bump somewhere in its dark recesses.

Grandfather Pine's Legacy

She kneeled down and put her hand in the hole and touched something hard and smooth. She could feel a rim, and then there were small holes, or perforations. She hauled at the thing but, although it moved, it was too large to come through the hole. Bill, by this time very excited, couldn't pull it out either. They called the men who left their work and peered into the hollow as the children had peered. They were all like terriers at a woodchuck's hole, but they had to cut the opening larger with their axes before they could find what it was. When they judged the opening was large enough Mr. Putnam said—

"You pull it out, Sandy, you found it."

Sandy put in both hands, took a good hold on the thing and pulled. It caught for a moment and then came into the light of day for the first time in a hundred and fifty years. For a moment, no one knew exactly what it was, then Bill said.

"Why it's a warming pan!"

The copper was covered with a green crust, and the long handle had rotted away until only a flaking stub of wood fitted into the handle socket. But the metal was still firm and good under the verdigris and when Mr. Putnam took out a handkerchief and recklessly rubbed the top, the old punctured design showed clearly.

"It's got something in it," said the younger man, as he carefully pried open the cover.

The inside had been packed with things. There were a little luster handle-less tea-cup in a deep bowl and half a dozen horn spoons, one laid inside another; and a small box, probably silver; and a buckle, and something which may have been an embroidered sampler once but which fell to pieces in their hands.

"Well, I never!" said the man in the red-and-black-checked shirt. "You can't be sure what'll come out of a tree! I've known bees aplenty to come, and once, up near the border, a bear, and several times I've found a hunting arrowhead that missed its mark and drove its point into a tree and stayed there while the bark grew over it, but I never saw anything like this."

"I found a cooking pot once someone had stored and never come back for," the younger man chimed in, "but gosh, nothing like this."

The men's imaginations were as much touched as the children's. Everyone remembered the faint cellar hole a little below them in the woods.

"Their name was Allen," Mr. Putnam repeated, "as I remember it, and there was an Indian scare. They must've gone light and left a few knick-knacks here, and never come back. Beats me how they got a big thing like a warming pan into that pine."

"That's easy," said the older lumberman. "The tree had a split then, which the bark has grown over since. Don't you remember I showed you this morning? They could stuff in the pan easy, pushing it well up into the soft rotted wood out of sight."

Sharing the Treasure

For a little while more they all stood about, touching the things, each trying in his own mind to bridge over the years back to the remote days of solitude and flight when these things had been loved and precious.

At last the older mill man remarked regretfully,

"Guess it's time to go back to work. We could look at them all day and not know anything more than we do now."

The children too turned slowly away, but Mr. Putnam was a generous as well as a just man.

"Here, you kids," he called after them. "Don't you want a spoon? Sandy, you found the stuff, you take first choice," and he laid the six smooth uneven spoons out in a row on the pine needles.

The smallest one had an E scratched carefully on its handle, and Sandy was sure it must have been the spoon of some small Emma or Ellen or Elizabeth, who had lived here long ago. Bill's spoon had a hole shaped like a heart in the handle so that it could be hung on a nail or fastened to a belt with a thong, and the sawmill men each chose a spoon too.

As the children walked away down the trail the rhythm of the axes began again but it had lost its sense of gloom.

"Maybe Grandfather Pine wanted friends to have his treasure," Bill said.

"Anyhow, Mr. Putnam said he'd have gone in a few years," Sandy joined in.

"A tree isn't like a rock or something," Bill said.

"They aren't going to cut any more, either," comforted Sandy.

The sun was shining bright, the deed was done with and over, and in their hands, smooth and intimate, lay the hollowed horn which had once dipped into venison broths and bowls of corn meal or succotash. They would carry something of Deep Cove south with them when they went. And through the tree trunks and out across the sequined water of the pond they heard from the Ark the sound of Aunt Em's big bell, cheerfully calling them home for dinner.

(The End)

A drawing by Marguerite Davis

Sandy and Bill stood staring at the fallen pine.

Prizes for Three

Prizes this month go to John Skaggs, four, of Trenton, Georgia; Jocelyn Y. Greene, seven, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts; and Joanne Colburn, nine, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

John's prize is "The Silver Dollar," by Janette Sebring Lowry, a tale of a boy on a Texas ranch, with lovely pictures in colors by Barbara Latham. Jocelyn's is "John of Pudding Lane," by Mabel Leigh Hunt, a fine book with many pictures, that tells the story of the Fleet family who lived over their father's printing shop in old Boston and had Mother Goose for a grandmother. Joanne's is "Roundabout," by Charlie May Simon, a lovely story of a family who lived on an old road in a Mississippi forest.

Here is John's letter:

Dear Peter White:

I haven't started to school yet, so mother is writing this letter for me. I always like to hear the stories from the page For Children.

I liked the Houseboat Summer Story, "A Rescue and a Picnic." I thought it was best where they found the cow. I believe it would be lots of fun to spend a summer out in the country in a houseboat.

The poems on your page are nice. We are saving them and the stories too, to put in scrapbooks.

I know the big letters of the alphabet and some of the little ones and can print my name. I will be glad when I can read.

Your friend,

JOHN SKAGGS

We will publish Jocelyn's and Joanne's letters next Monday.

Speech

This haystack makes
A lovely house . . . So
I'll never move away,
I'm quite contented
For a mouse . . .
That's all I have to say!

HILDA CONKLING

Let's Make a Bird House

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—4

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

The birds in your neighborhood, especially wrens, bluebirds and robins, can be coaxed to build their nests in your yard. To persuade them to set up housekeeping where you can enjoy them, you must provide them with suitable dwellings where they may make their nesting places.

Wrens can be coaxed to build their nests in practically any type of house. They like their home to be in a shady nook, eight to ten feet above the ground and safe from cats, squirrels and sparrows. Wrens are fussy little housekeepers, and the house you offer them must be absolutely clean.

In the pictures published with this article, you will see many types of houses that are suitable for wrens and bluebirds.

Bluebirds can be coaxed to build their nests in houses, but the houses must be in an orchard or a group of trees, away from human habitation. Bluebirds are shy and do not like to be disturbed.

Build a House, Then Trim

Bird houses can be built of thin lumber and made to resemble a small bungalow, or a Dutch windmill, or even an airplane hangar.

The house part for these various structures is built in the same way. It is a simple house with four walls and a roof. The house is four inches wide, seven inches long, six inches high, with a roof eight inches long. By adding blocks of solid wood, you can decorate the house with porches, vestibules, chimneys, dormer windows, mill towers and windmill vanes, as you choose.

The sketch shows the measurements for the blocks necessary to trim the outside of a bungalow bird house.

The roof of the airplane hangar is a piece of ordinary composition roofing nailed to the ends and to the sides of the house proper. The airplanes are small models made from balsa wood kits, bought at ten-cent stores. The wooden dolls were added merely as ornaments.

The entrance door in a house for wrens should be ¾ to 1 inch in diameter. If the hole is made larger than 1 inch, the chances are that house sparrows will take possession of the house before wrens have a chance to investigate it.

The entrance hole for bluebirds should be 1¼ inches in diameter.

Novel Homes

Other types of bird houses can be made from many articles.

A wigwam formed by rolling a piece of floor oilcloth into a cone, then nailing the cone to a base block, makes a novel bird house for the top of a clothesline post.

An old straw hat can be mounted on a wood base and covered with a roof to form a novel house for wrens. Nail this type of house to the side of a garage.

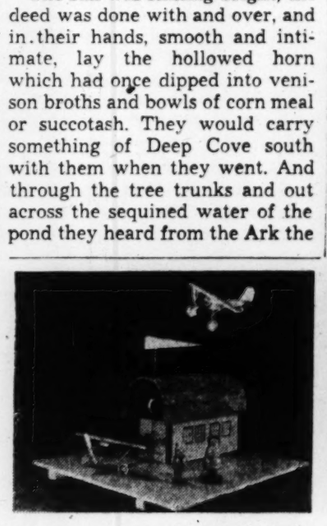
A clay flower pot can be converted into a novel bird house. Enlarge the drainage hole in the pot by chipping it with a heavy spike nail and a hammer, then chip holes under the rim band, so that the pot can be attached to a back board with nails.

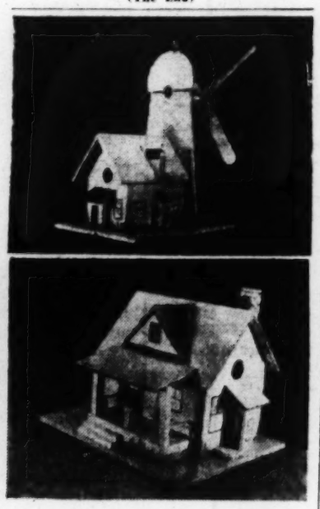
If you attach the roof of your wren's house with hinges, you will be able to open it and see the nest and eggs and watch the young birds after they have been hatched. You must, however, do this very quietly, so as not to disturb the birds.

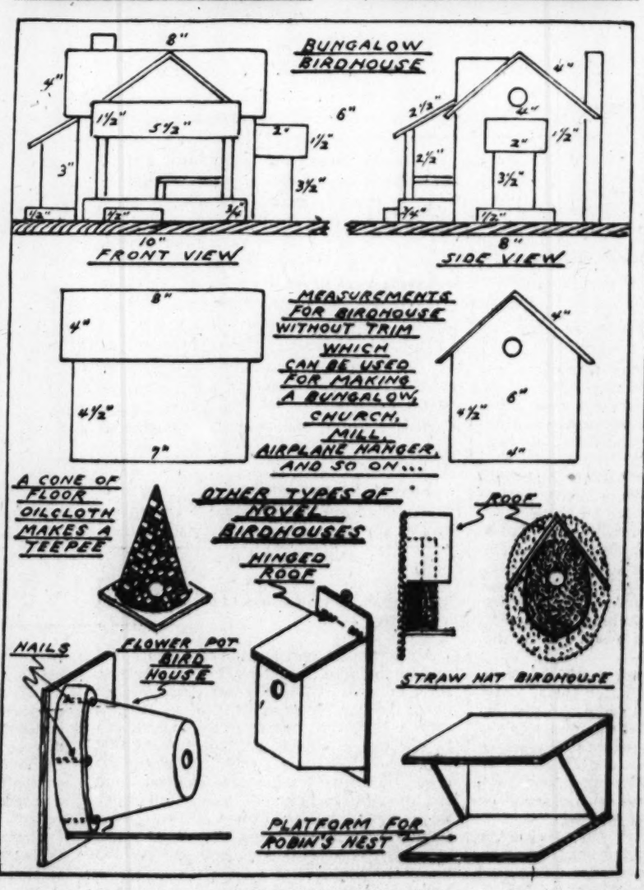
Robins can be coaxed to build nests under the eaves of a house, if you put a small, covered platform for them, on which they can build a nest with mud and twigs.

No matter what type of bird house you build for the birds in your neighborhood, you may be sure the birds will appreciate your thoughtfulness. They will reward you with their songs and by destroying the insects that are harmful to trees, flowers and shrubs in your yard.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for another toy you can make for yourself.)







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The Home Forum

Stars Not in Hollywood

I HAVE DISCOVERED another kind of star. It twinkles in a restricted sky and has no press agent. I never saw a picture of it in any glamor magazine, nor have I heard it "plugged" on any radio. But I have observed, none the less, that it is popular.

Perhaps, I shouldn't call it a star, but a philosopher and friend. It is a high type of good neighbor. It is one of the best public servants I know. It is a bus driver.

* * *

At first thought, a bus driver might be considered quite prosaic. His chariot is sometimes muddy, at others dusty; and his station is often a confused rendezvous of sleepy, disheveled adults, grimy-faced infants, inelegant bags, far from alluring food odors, gaudy juke boxes, raucous songs, puerile magazines, and lines of people stooped over long counters, gulping down hastily-served victuals. Even Betelgeuse himself would have a hard time shining in such a setting. I must admit a bus driver looks downright commonplace in a bus station, devouring a sandwich.

But he doesn't spend much time in the station. That's merely a place to take off from. It's like the clumsy package from which the pretty skyrocket shoots into the air as a streak of light. And our best streamlined buses truly resemble streaks of light. They are beautifully shaped, appropriately silvered and marked with dynamic symbols. In their stalls they look a bit like whales, but on the road they are as arrows in the sun. They give the impression of being as speedy as wings, as mighty as thunderbolts, and as secure in their courses as comets. The master of each is the driver.

* * *

As a rule, he is a tall, slender, graceful man between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five. He is well-groomed and dressed in a clean uniform that gives him a sort of official appearance. He is usually coatless and that brings to him an air of daring jauntiness. He often drives with his hat off and his well-brushed hair adds a bit of intimate lure to his attractive portrait, framed in the square of the windshield.

His skill in directing his chariot surpasses that of any Ben Hur. He weaves in and out of traffic jams, enters and leaves narrow doorways, passes little cars and gigantic tankers ever with the most infinitesimal margins, but always without clashes or crashes. He often bears down with terrific speed on loitering jallopies, but never hits them. He frequently jockeys in and out of a line to dart around a retarding car, but never makes an ill-timed plunge. He seems as unperturbed and unflustered as a soaring eagle, with nerves as delicate and sure as a thermostat.

* * *

All this, however, has little to do with his rôle as a star, because every American man and woman is too good a charioteer to do homage to a bus driver's driving. It is the driver's relations with his passengers that make him a hero.

Each driver has a regular run. The buses themselves are often as unrestrained as the winds, going from Boston to Miami, from New York to Los Angeles, or from Philadelphia to Seattle. But the drivers have limited routes, which they cover every day. And they also have regular passengers, riding daily to work, or weekly to shop, or each morning to school. So bus families form. Many of their members are women; and, though proper and serious, they enjoy these rides with the handsome, courteous, adroit charioteers.

The passengers often seem to know the driver's name and like to say: "Good-morning, Harry," or "Good-evening, Tom," or "How are you today, Dick?"

One says: "You're late this morning. I almost froze there in the cold, waiting for you!"

"Americans are too soft," he answers; "think of the Russians!"

* * *

A car comes sweeping around the bus and stops in front of it at a crossroad, bringing it to a halt. A woman jumps out of the car and enters the bus. "Third time this week you've been late and had to chase me down," the driver comments. "You're never late at the right time!" she protests. "Punctuality is our motto," he retorts.

"Drive gently," admonishes a young lady passenger; "today is my final exam. I don't want you to jolt the answers out of my head."

As the driver helps another woman clamber laboriously onto an afternoon bus, with a large package of purchases, he asks: "Hoarding sugar?"

"Just week-end provisions," she replies and gives the driver a shining apple.

As another woman boards a late afternoon bus, in a solemn-appearing mood, the driver asks: "Was it a sad show?" "How Green Was My Valley!" she replies. "Wonderful play!" he comments.

* * *

As the passenger leaves the bus, the driver usually says: "Be careful," or "Watch your step; it's slippery there." The more elderly ladies he helps in and out. He puts their baggage up and takes it down. Almost always, even the "through" buses stop at any street along the route at which a passenger may wish to alight; and, if necessary, the driver gives directions concerning the next street car or local bus that should be taken.

* * *

Rarely does the driver on a standard line use sharp words or show petulence. He is usually patient in making change and handling baggage. I recently saw a driver on a crowded bus help a timid grandma to a seat, put her baggage on the rack above her and change five dollars on selling her a ticket. She settled herself, and after a while she counted her change. She frowned, then counted it again. After that, she put it all in the hand of a fellow passenger and asked her to count it.

"A dime short?" grandma asked.

"Yes," answered the fellow passenger; "maybe it's in your bag."

They looked through the bag carefully, but found no dime. Then at the next stop grandma made her way up the aisle to the driver as fast as she could and said: "I'm a dime short."

"Are you sure?" he asked.

"Yes, sure," she replied.

"I never argue with a lady about money," he commented kindly and gave her a dime.

* * *

"I want off at 'Crooked Corner,'" a rather inexperienced lady said to a driver.

"They're all crooked," he answered. "Is it this side the bridge or the other side?"

"I don't know," she answered. "My son just said: 'Get off at Crooked Corner and go to the right.'"

The driver stopped the bus and asked his passengers: "Does anyone know where Crooked Corner is?" A farmer did know and grandma was deposited safely at her destination.

* * *

So go the days, one after the other, on a thousand bus routes. Such neighborly, gallant relationships form one of the fine features of American democracy. Many of our public servants still give good measure, pressed down and running over. There is good neighborliness in a myriad contacts. It is a beautiful thing to be brothers and sisters, with dignity, but with no feeling of superiority or snobbishness.

How helpful in one's day's work are the kind words of letter-carriers, of milk-distributors, of grocery men!

I hold all sincere preachers in affectionate esteem, but I sometimes think I get more inspiration from observing the daily work of a kind, gallant, expert bus driver than from many a sermon. I think I prefer them to any movie star. Their roles are a part of real life and a good part.

R. H. M.

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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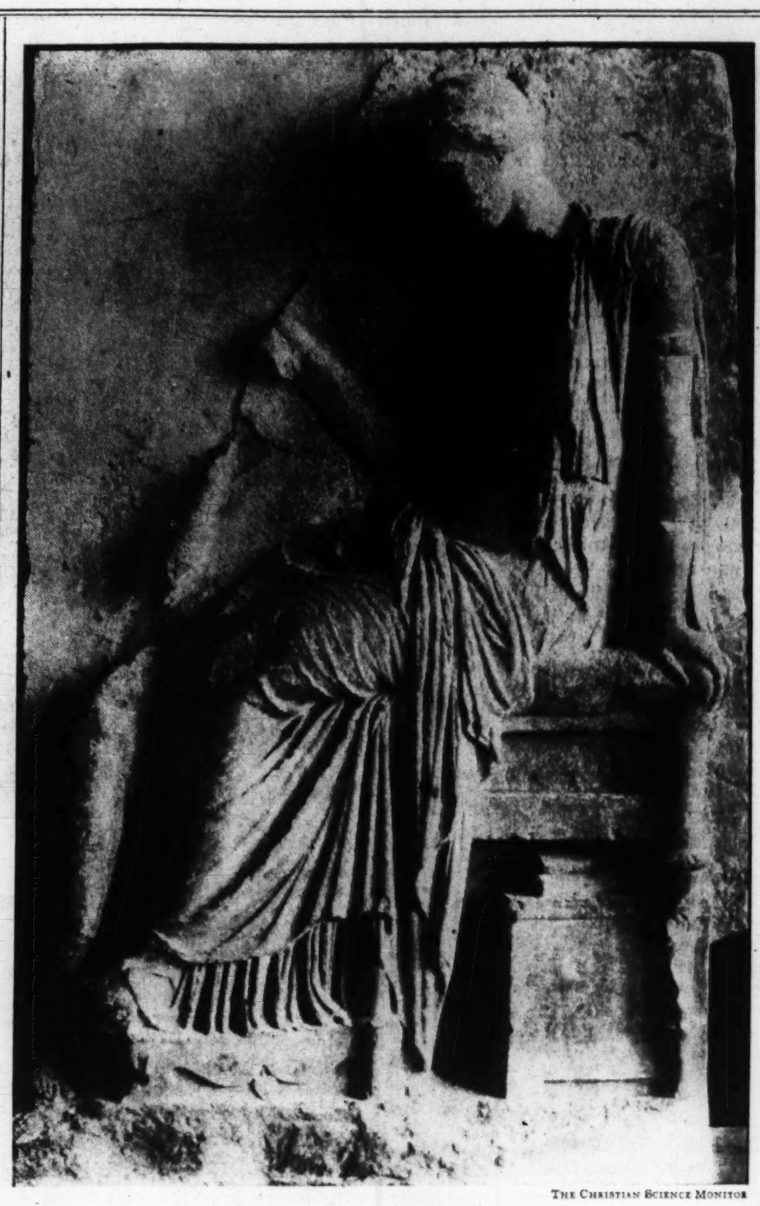

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A HELLENISTIC STELE

WHILE the sculptors of ancient Greece portrayed the human figure with unprecedented subtlety and grace, they were no less devoted to refinements in carving drapery. They studied costume in daily observation of their fellow-citizens, watching closely the typical patterns of folds, as the wearers of the costumes moved about, or sat in repose. The clothing was loosely cut and it fell either in ample folds or else it clung to the figure. The Greek sculptors adjusted those folds to a pattern of movement, rhythmically disposed. They were as observant of texture which they translated understandingly in the stone.

This seated figure is part of a stele of the Hellenistic period, that is the later era of Greek classic history. The woman is draped with an elaboration of folds that command the eye of the observer. It is apparent that the carver wished to display his talents through a complex design arrangement. The lowest folds are deeply cut and heavier in weight than those which are draped over them and drawn obliquely under the seated figure. The folds are diverse in thickness, breadth, and direction. Those which are deeper cut provide shaded accents. This variation imparts an illusion of vitality and naturalism which is characteristic of Greek sculpture; such illusion was heightened in the Hellenistic epoch.

The stele resembles outwardly the famous "Stele of Hegeso" from the Kerameikos, now in the National Museum of Athens. That is the "classic" of classical funeral monuments.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Fog

Gray fog finds the acquiescent slope
of moor and marshland, as a soft hand searches
a line of birches.
Here is no ruthless fingering, no hand
ravishing the land,
but, seeking lovelier forms in each direction,
fog, the idealist, eager for perfection.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

The Jungfrau in Their Pockets

THE MOUNTAINS had no terrors for this runner of their peaks. . . .

If there was special danger, he took it; but not as danger, because he did not know how to fear it. . . .

Now the lesser peaks were conquered, and with each ascent the men grew more daring, more sure, more filled with iron strength. For the Jungfrau waited for them, and they needed all the endurance they could store into their muscles before Agassiz would allow them to take that final climb. He cared greatly, after all, for the safety of his men, and none who followed him was lost.

That must have been a trip which the twelve people who took it told to their children and their grandchildren. Even the guides, six of them, never forgot it, and one of them turned back, finding the risks which they all took intolerable. Perhaps he was the only one who really had sense! . . .

For miles they tramped through the usual deep snow, over hard crusts, across crevasses with the ladder, up and down, the same cautious progress to which they were hardened. But now the Jungfrau rose straight over them, protected from them by her great precipices, in shining confident isolation.

Even to Agassiz nothing more seemed possible. They huddled together, a few dark specks in the gleaming desolation, and stared up a way no man was meant to tread. But the guide, Jacob, who had perhaps in him something of the solitary hawk which circled above the peak, swept on, steady, sure, strong. Seven hundred steps they cut and climbed in an icy fog which suddenly blew around them, and threatened the whole final achievement. Seven hundred steps, and as suddenly the fog fell away like a rainbow stage curtain, and they were at the summit of the Jungfrau! With no living thing higher but the hawk which still swung its curious circles above them.

One at a time, each man planted proud futile feet on the everlasting peak, and left it still unconquered. Jacob alone may have been given entrance to its fastness which he had challenged. To Jacob alone, it had capitulated.

Now, backing down the perilous highway, feeling for each step like a ladder-round until the seven hundred were all above their dizzy heads, they descended. Then if Jacob had not held them back, they would have burst into one of the Agassiz celebrations. . . . He held them still on a tight rein until they were past the open windows of the moonlit crust. Here through the stillness of the cold air, they heard that wild sweet call of the Swiss, the yodel.

Across the crust teetered a peasant with a great pail of fresh milk for them. They clustered about it, dipping into it, drinking until the pail was empty. It was nine o'clock, and it would be midnight before they reached Meril, but they were fine and strong now. They gathered together their instruments and strode off across the snow as gay and proud as if they had the Jungfrau in their pockets. The full moon was still high when they were back in their beds which they had left long before dawn. An Agassiz day!—From "Runner of the Mountain Tops," by MABEL L. ROBINSON. (New York: Random House.)

Our Eternal Inheritance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECEIVING AN INHERITANCE is usually a pleasant experience.

How much gratitude would be expressed if the world acknowledged and accepted the rich heritage Christ Jesus has left to mankind! Christianity, as taught and demonstrated by the Master, has placed the riches of lasting health, harmony, love, purity, and abundance within our grasp. He brought to mankind the richness of spiritual knowledge, knowledge about God, the Father of all.

At the age of twelve years Jesus said to Mary and Joseph (Luke 2:49), "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" And later, during his ministry, Christ Jesus proved that he had no other interest than to do the will of God. The inheritance that he left to the world was the Christ-teaching which heals the sick, the sufferer, the sorrowful, and the desolate. The truth of spiritual being, which he preached and practiced on the shores of the Galilean sea, he bequeathed to all mankind, that they might find health, happiness, and success.

One becomes aware that all are entitled to this inheritance when he reads the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. On page 344 of this textbook she writes, "There are various methods of treating disease, which are not included in the commonly accepted systems; but there is only one which should be presented to the whole world, and that is the Christian Science which Jesus preached and practised and left to us as his rich legacy." What must one do in order to inherit "his rich legacy"? One must claim his sonship with the Father-Mother God. By doing this in the manner Christian Science teaches, one will find that spiritual understanding and well-being are an integral part of man's real being.

Thousands of individuals have turned to Christian Science when they have been in great need of help. As in the time of Christ Jesus and his apostles, when they were preaching the gospel and healing the sick, so today Christian Science is teaching and healing suffering humanity. One need only turn to the testimonies of healing printed weekly, monthly, and quarterly in the *Christian Science Sentinel*, *The Christian Science Journal*, and *The Herald of Christian Science*, to recognize the fact that this method of Mind-healing is the method used by the Master.

Disease, sin, inharmony, unhappiness, lack, and unemployment have been overcome through spiritual means. Those who have turned to Christian Science have found that study of the Bible in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook spiritualizes thought and brings health, purity, harmony, gladness, abundance, and useful employment in the place of their discordant opposites. It is therefore understandable that almost every testimony ends with the expression of thanks and gratitude to God, to Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, who lived, worked, and suffered to give us these riches, and to his faithful follower, Mrs. Eddy, who devoted her life to revealing the truth of being and helping mankind to understand the words and works of the master Christian.

In gratitude, and with the desire to live a better life, the student of Christian Science accepts his rich inheritance in Christ, Truth, whereby he proves his at-one-ment with God, the Father-Mother, and realizes increasingly harmonious relationships with his fellow men. His daily aim is to express those qualities which characterize the perfect man. Step by step, he proves that man, made in God's image and likeness, as recorded in Genesis, possesses by reflection all that is in divine Mind, expressing the fatherhood and motherhood of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Moment

There is a moment which the heart remembers:
A moment which is wealthy, with a wealth
Of understanding; a moment which is glowing
With a light beyond mere knowing;
A moment which is more than time, or all that time has shown.

There is a moment which the heart remembers:
A moment which is thrilling, with a thrill
Of such completeness; a moment which is living
With a gift enriched by giving;
A moment which the heart gives thanks—gives thanks for having known.

MARY E. ADAMS

Η ΑΙΩΝΙΟΣ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΑ ΗΜΩΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Τὸ λαμβάνειν κληρονομίαν εἶναι συνήθως εὐχάριστος πεῖρα.

Πόση εὐγνωμοσύνη θὰ ἐξεφράζετο ἐὰν ὁ κόσμος ἀνεγνώριζε καὶ ἐδέχετο τὴν πλουσίαν κληρονομίαν τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἄφησεν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα! Ὁ Χριστιανισμός, ὡς ἐδιδάχθη καὶ ἀπεδείχθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου, ἔθηκε τὰ πλούτη τῆς μονίμου ὑγείας, ἁρμονίας, ἁγάπης, ἀγνότητος, καὶ ἀφθονίας ἐντὸς τοῦ δραγμοῦ μας. Ἔφερεν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα τὸν πλοῦτον τῆς πνευματικῆς γνώσεως, τῆς γνώσεως περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ Πατρὸς πάντων.

Ὅτε ἦτο δωδεκαετής, ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν εἰς τὴν Μαρίαν καὶ τὸν Ἰωσήφ (Λουκ. 2:49), "Οὐκ ἤδειτε ὅτι ἐν τοῖς τοῦ πατρός μου δεῖ εἶναί με;" Καὶ ἀργότερα, κατὰ τὴν διακονίαν του, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι δὲν εἶχεν ἄλλο ἐνδιαφέρον εἰμὴ τὸ νὰ πράττῃ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ κληρονομία ἣν ἄφησεν εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἦτο ἡ Χριστο-διδασκαλία ἥτις θεραπεύει τὸν ἀσθενῆ, τὸν πάσχοντα, τὸν περίλυπον, καὶ τὸν ἔρημον. Τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως, τὴν ὁποίαν ἐκήρυξε καὶ ἤσκησεν εἰς τὴν παραλίαν τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς Γαλιλαίας, ἐκληροδότησεν εἰς ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, διὰ νὰ εὕρουν ὑγείαν, εὐτυχίαν, καὶ ἐπιτυχίαν.

Εἷς μανθάνει ὅτι ὅλοι δικαιοῦνται τῆς κληρονομίας ταύτης ὅταν ἀναγιγνώσκῃ τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, τῆς Εὑρέτιδος καὶ Ἱδρυτρίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Εἰς σελίδα 344 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τούτου γράφει, "Ὑπάρχουν διάφοροι μέθοδοι θεραπείας ἀσθενείας, αἵτινες δὲν συμπεριλαμβάνονται εἰς τὰ κοινῶς παραδεδεγμένα συστήματα· ἀλλὰ ὑπάρχει μία μόνον ἥτις ἔπρεπε νὰ προσφερθῇ εἰς ὅλον τὸν κόσμον, αὐτὴ δὲ εἶναι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη τὴν ὁποίαν ἐκήρυξε καὶ ἤσκησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ ἄφησεν εἰς ἡμᾶς ὡς πλοῦσιον κληροδότημα αὐτοῦ." Τί πρέπει νὰ κάμῃ τις ἵνα κληρονομήσῃ τὸ "πλοῦσιον κληροδότημα αὐτοῦ"; Εἰς πρέπει νὰ ἀξιοῖ τὴν υἱότητά του μὲ τὸν Πατέρα-Μητέρα Θεόν. Κάμνων αὐτὸ μὲ τὸν τρόπον ὃν διδάσκει ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, εἷς θὰ εὕρῃ ὅτι ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις καὶ ἡ εὐημερία εἶναι συστατικὰ μέρη τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Χιλιάδες ἀτόμων ἐστράφησαν εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην ὅτε ἦσαν ἐν μεγάλῃ ἀνάγκῃ βοηθείας. Ὅπως εἰς τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ καὶ τῶν ἀποστόλων αὐτοῦ, ὅτε οὗτοι ἐκήρυττον τὸ εὐαγγέλιον καὶ ἐθεράπευον τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, οὕτω καὶ σήμερον ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει καὶ θεραπεύει τὴν πάσχουσαν ἀνθρωπότητα. Εἷς χρειάζεται νὰ στραφῇ μόνον εἰς τὰς μαρτυρίας θεραπειῶν ποὺ δημοσιεύονται ἑβδομαδιαίως, μηνιαίως, καὶ τριμηνιαίως, εἰς the Christian Science Sentinel, The Christian Science Journal, and The Herald of Christian Science, διὰ νὰ ἀναγνωρίσῃ τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ μέθοδος αὕτη τῆς Νοο-θεραπείας εἶναι ἡ μέθοδος ἣν ἐχρησιμοποίησεν ὁ Κύριος.

Ἡ ἀσθένεια, ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ δυσαρμονία, ἡ δυστυχία, ἡ ἔλλειψις, καὶ ἡ ἀεργία ἔχουν ὑπερνικηθῇ διὰ τῶν πνευματικῶν μέσων. Ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες ἔχουν στραφῇ εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην ἔχουν εὕρῃ ὅτι ἡ μελέτη τῆς Βίβλου ὁμοῦ μετὰ τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης πνευματοποιοῦ τὴν σκέψιν καὶ φέρει ὑγείαν, ἀγνότητα, ἁρμονίαν, χαράν, ἀφθονίαν, καὶ χρήσιμον ἐνασχόλησιν ἀντὶ τῶν δυσαρμονικῶν ἀντιθέτων αὐτῶν. Εἶναι, λοιπόν, εὐνόητον τὸ ὅτι σχεδὸν κάθε μαρτυρία τελειώνει μὲ τὴν ἔκφρασιν εὐχαριστιῶν καὶ εὐγνωμοσύνης πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν, τὸν Ὁδηγόν, ὅστις ἔζησεν, ἠργάσθη, καὶ ὑπέφερεν ἵνα μᾶς δώσῃ τὰ πλούτη ταῦτα, καὶ εἰς τὴν πιστὴν ὀπαδήν του, τὴν Mrs. Eddy, ἥτις ἀφιέρωσε τὴν ζωήν της εἰς τὸ νὰ ἀποκαλύψῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς ὑπάρξεως καὶ νὰ βοηθήσῃ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα νὰ ἐννοήσῃ τὰ λόγια καὶ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Ἀρχι-Χριστιανοῦ.

Ἐν εὐγνωμοσύνῃ, καὶ μὲ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ ζήσῃ μίαν καλλιτέραν ζωήν, ὁ μελετητὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δέχεται τὴν πλουσίαν του κληρονομίαν ἐν τῷ Χριστῷ, τῇ Ἀληθείᾳ, μέσον τῆς ὁποίας ἀποδεικνύει τὴν ἑνότητά του μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὸν Πατέρα-Μητέρα, καὶ πραγματοποιοῖ ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον ἁρμονικὰς σχέσεις μὲ τοὺς συνανθρώπους του. Ὁ καθημερινός του σκοπὸς εἶναι νὰ ἐκφράζῃ τὰς ἰδιότητας ἐκείνας αἵτινες χαρακτηρίζουν τὸν τέλειον ἄνθρωπον. Βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα, ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, δημιουργηθεὶς κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καθὼς ἀναγράφεται ἐν τῇ Γενέσει, κατέχει δι' ἀνταναλάσεως πᾶν ὅτι εἶναι εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν, ἐκφράζων τὴν πατρότητα καὶ τὴν μητρότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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A GREAT POEM enriches the experience and understanding of its reader, but only seldom through what it literally says, and almost never through the precepts it offers. It deals with a significant human experience; it can hardly fail to take an attitude toward that experience. The more significant the experience and the more reasonable and consistent the attitude, the better the poem. But above all we must remember that poetic perception is the act of willing, seeing, or understanding something, and that it is different from a normal everyday act of willing, seeing, and understanding only because it involves a richer act of contemplation and rewards us with a fuller success. Here I am glad to join hands with G. Rostrevor Hamilton, elsewhere a leader in the attack on the moral function of poetry: "Poetry has value, both directly and indirectly, for the ordering of the mind: directly, since the poetic experience is itself marked by fine order; indirectly, since it promotes a contemplative habit of mind," and particularly with I. A. Richards, who regards poetry as "the unique linguistic instrument by which our minds have ordered their thoughts, emotions, desires." — From "Robert Bridges; a Study of Traditionalism in Poetry," by ALBERT GUÉRARD, JR. (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Why General Marshall Is in London ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, one of the truly great Confederate commanders, never made many speeches because he couldn't think of the words and he rarely put his words into writing because he never mastered that art which requires the use of pen and paper. But he led his forces with what he was as a man and what he knew as a soldier and on one occasion he summarized a great military conception in the fewest possible syllables.

He had just received a harried message from one of his brigadiers frantically asking for instructions. "Both my flanks," the message ran, "are under heavy attack, my center is being rolled back. what shall I do?" The general struggled with this complicated communication until he had made out its meaning and then, printing with the stub of a pencil on the pommel of his saddle, composed his reply and dispatched it. It read: F I T U M.

The spirit of General Forrest's intuitive judgment is today dominating the military counsels of the United Nations. It is evident in Washington, in London, in Moscow. It is a new emphasis. It springs from new factors in the war. It foreshadows new and early action. It is signalized by the presence of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's confidant and Supply Co-ordinator, in London.

The basic fact appears to be that the original Churchill-Roosevelt decision of last December that 1942 would be the year of overwhelming preparation and that 1943 would be the year of decisive offensive cannot stand.

Danger of Defense

The Axis successes in Bataan, in the Bay of Bengal, in Burma, and in the North Atlantic are showing how dangerous and inadequate defense can be. Like the southern brigadier, the United Nations are finding their flanks under severe attack and their center imperiled. The war has moved too fast to permit the strategy of comfortable and complete preparation prior to energetic offensive.

As Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff has been repeatedly saying in high places in Washington, action with some chance of early victory may be less risky than inaction with no prospect of victory. And now Hitler is getting ready to risk all in a desperate attempt to win all this year. Thus the defense-until-everything-is-ready strategy of last December has had to be revised. And it is evident that the revision embraces General Forrest's ungrammatical but inspiring dictum: F I T U M.

There is reason to believe that significant military decisions have recently been made affecting the United Nations' grand strategy and that General Marshall and his staff and Mr. Hopkins are in London not merely to discuss matters but to begin to implement the decisions which have already been taken.

These decisions are properly not known outside the High Command and couldn't be mentioned if they were. But the prevailing military judgments which lie behind the new emphasis upon offensive and which will likely shape the course of near-future strategy can usefully be brought into focus. They embody the following main points:

Theoretically and ultimately, time fights on the side of the Allies, but will the war wait until time can produce just the right amount of planes and tanks and guns? It won't. It isn't. Obviously Germany and Japan have realized that they cannot win a long war and are willing to gamble everything in an attempt to win everything immediately. Bluntly, the United Nations can't wait because the Axis won't wait.

Axis Strategy

Because the Axis has forced the initiative continuously from the beginning, it has chosen each campaign to its own advantage and has compelled the most disadvantageous dispersal of Allied forces. A strategy of defense accepts the liability of dispersal. The United States and Great Britain believe the time has come—has indeed, been forced—when they must and can concentrate their striking power. There is a considerable feeling that Germany is now in a weaker strategic and more attackable position than Japan and that America, Britain and Russia, uniting their efforts, can wrest the initiative from the Nazis and force Hitler into a dangerous dispersal of strength.

The strategy of defense-until-fully-ready is not successfully defending. It hasn't succeeded in defending Hong Kong, Singapore, Java, the Philippines or Burma. It is doubtful if it would shelter India. The growing opinion is that offense is the minimum defense which will be adequate, that both Germany and Japan must be struck at the center and not merely at the circumference of their military action.

Finally, this view is the procuring incentive to an imminent and concerted offensive by the United Nations: German initiative is more circumscribed than it has been any time since the war started. Germany cannot act to win the war unless she can acquire Russian resources. She cannot act greatly to spread the war unless she can crush the Russian army.

Therefore material aid to Russia continues to be paramount. Therefore the war can be won on the Russian front this year. Therefore America and Britain must compel Hitler to disperse his forces in Eastern Europe and weaken his forces thrown against Russia. Therefore an Anglo-American front on the continent or a series of thrusting raids which will constitute a multiple and moving front are very much to the fore.

General Marshall and Harry Hopkins haven't gone to London to knit.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

Nation Is Awake ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

In Kansas City many restaurants don't put the sugar bowl on the table. They ask if you want sugar. If you do, you get it. If you say no, as a surprisingly large number of persons do, a waitress in one place told me, well—they save that much sugar.

In Detroit, where hotels and restaurants long have made it a practice to provide sugar in wrapped pieces, folks are accustomed to this form of sanitary rationing.

In Dallas, they give each customer his "pittance" in little paper sacks.

In New Orleans, there seems to be all the sugar you need, no restrictions whatever in public eating places—except a sign in one of them that urged: "Use less sugar and stir like the dickens."

In one eating place in Nashville they provided sugar in wrapped cubes, but only one cube to a customer—much too little to satisfy the sweet tooth of this particular customer.

Back in Chicago now, he finds on the counters the usual glass sugar containers, the kind that seldom give you a satisfactory flow, but which at least have a visible and seemingly unlimited supply.

And so it goes. This country is too big for people to be doing just the same things always in just the same way, without some centralized direction. That direction, in the matter of sugar, is on the way, and maybe soon we'll all get our sweetening, no matter where we are, in paper sacks.

Meanwhile, people are thinking and acting in different ways about the war and about the President, and such things, just as they are about sugar. Just as in the case of sugar, it is apparent that they not only need, but want, more centralized direction.

I've just returned from a trip through 12 states in the Midwest, Southwest, and South. I talked with governors, mayors, ex-governors, taxi drivers, elevator operators, clubwomen, soldiers, manufacturers, and laborers. Not everyone says the same things. There are contradictions and inconsistencies. But it all boils down to this:

With some exceptions folks in this area, far from being complacent about the war, are critical of Washington for not doing more about it.

One man in Texas—a Democrat, by the way—said: "I'm sick and tired of hearing those people in Washington tell us we're asleep in so many words. We're not asleep. They are. We just simply want to know what to do."

And there you have it. Former Governor Landon of Kansas said about the same thing. He said he thought the nation was out far ahead of the President. He criticized the President. Southern Democrats said, too, they felt the people were more alert than many officials in Washington—though they seldom criticize the President himself.

What they all call for, though, is "something to do." There is in this present stage plenty of confusion, plenty of criticism, plenty of disagreement. But no one's asleep, that I could find. Few are acting in a business-as-usual manner. Some are mildly excited. Some are "fightin' mad." None are discouraged. All want to do something, want better direction from Washington, or from somewhere.

Criticisms are often illogical. One theater owner in Louisiana declared that Congress ought to go home and let a "board of directors" run things for the rest of the war. Much of the criticism, particularly in the South, is leveled at the Administration's reluctance to give in on the labor-hours question.

But the point is that certainly these people aren't asleep. They are wide awake. Their shouting may be aimless as to the immediate goal. But they aim at the same ultimate goal, defense of their homes and their ideals. And, to use another simile, it all adds up to this—it's democracy working. That's a trite and maybe overused phrase, but nothing else can describe it. The people of America are as never before taking a personal interest in their government. Their criticism may not all be justifiable, but they are exercising their rights. They are giving democracy itself a workout that should prove whether or not in the long run it's worth fighting for.

To Change the Subject:

A War by Any Other Name ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

We Americans, accustomed to choosing names for everything from breakfast foods to newspapers by contest, are responding gallantly to President Roosevelt's call for a better name for World War II.

Newspapers from coast to coast are filled these days with suggestions from readers. To date, they seem chiefly to reflect the national confusion in Americans' attitude toward the war.

One man wants to label it simply, "The Devil's War" ("he must have had something to do with it"); the next puts it on a slightly higher plane and would call it "The War for Freedom"; others more conscious of its spiritual significance want it called "Armageddon." One person who may be blessed with foresight submits, "The Last War."

In between are scores and scores of suggestions including, "Everybody's War," the "War for Peace," "the Four Freedoms War," the "War of Destiny," the "Sneak War," the "Jig War" (J for Japan, I for Italy and G for Germany); "Liberati War"; "The War Against Tyranny," the "Liberty Eclipse War," the "War of Freedom or Slavery," and so forth.

Succinct Name Needed

It may be a diversion for President Roosevelt to begin reading these suggestions when he finishes his day's work at 1 o'clock some morning, but the outcome of the contest, judging from early entries, can hardly be what he hopes.

He wanted a name which would wrap into one or two stirring words the purpose of this war—a phrase that would suddenly drive men and women to enthusiastic effort.

President Roosevelt has always been a pretty good phrase-maker himself. He has had plenty of experience giving succinct names to Government agencies set up by the New Deal. Usually he has made sure that the initials as well as the words were euphonious. Just recently after much pondering he picked "United Nations" as the term to supplant "Allies" used in World War I.

When War Is Over

A name for the war evidently has Mr. Roosevelt stumped. Nobody likes World War II much because it looks as if a whole series of conflicts is expected.

The reason that there is no unanimity as to what the present conflict should be called is not discouraging, but usual. Most wars, historians will tell you, are not named until after the war is over. Then the populations concerned do not always agree. In England and on the Continent, World War I is still known as the Great War. Others such as the Hundred Years War are called by the number of years they lasted. Depending on what section of the country you come from, the Civil War may be known to you as the War of the Rebellion or the War Between the States, or even, just as the "late unpleasantness."

We might refer to today's conflict just as the "present unpleasantness" and leave formal naming to hindsighted historians.

Costa Rica Fights for Democracy—Not Material Gain

In war because it could not accept a world dominated by anti-democratic forces.

Americans at War
Thirty-seventh of 48 articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—President Calderon Guardia, speaking the unmistakable sentiments of his people, says Costa Rica is in this war because Costa Ricans could not accept a world dominated by anti-democratic forces.

"Costa Rica is acting in its own interests," Dr. Calderon Guardia told me in the modest presidential office of this democratic country. "We offered bases to the United States on one condition, that we should not be paid, directly or indirectly. Our democratic liberties are at stake. It is for those that we are offering everything we have in the common Allied effort."

Nor did Costa Rica wait until the actual war crisis had arrived. Its decision preceded Dec. 7. Instantly when Japanese bombs began exploding in Pearl Harbor, the Costa Rican Government moved to fulfill its obligations of Lima, Panama, and Havana.

"Costa Rica made no reservations when we agreed at Havana that an attack against any American Nation would be considered an attack against all," Dr. Calderon Guardia continued. "We are making no reservations in meeting that obligation."

Declared War Before U. S.

So ready was Costa Rica that this Central American Republic actually declared war before the United States. Both acted on Dec. 8 in full conformity with their Constitutional requirements. But Costa Rica's Congress assembled at 7 a. m. The United States Minister and the British Chargé d'Affaires were invited. By 11 a. m. Costa Rica was formally at war with Japan. The United States followed shortly. On Dec. 11 Costa Rica declared war on Germany and Italy.

"You can't stab my big brother in the back," sums up Costa Rica's attitude.

So this country of convictions led all America, unafraid, in its allegiance to human liberty.

Because so many Latin Americans, and at least two important countries, are holding back from a similar stand until they are sure the totalitarians can be beaten, I asked Dr. Calderon Guardia how Costa Rica felt about that.

"We do not believe the totalitarians can win," he replied at once, "but in any event we are not afraid to oppose them openly. This country is deeply democratic. Among the people democracy is a conviction. As in all countries, we have some who think otherwise. But they are a small minority."

At that very time the President was engaged in a public controversy, through the press, with a political opponent who, as a former President, favored German elements. He is León Cortés. It was during his Administration in 1938 that I found much evidence here of Nazi activity.

Then several key positions were held by Germans of Nazi stripe. One of them presided over the electric plant of the railway to the Pacific at Puntarenas. Another was chief engineer in charge of the dock at the same port. Still another was Director of Public Works for the entire country.

Germans Ousted

These and more were discharged by President Calderon Guardia. He is extremely unpopular with Germans and with their supporters, who for years have wielded considerable influence. Former President Cortes, believed to be laying a course toward another campaign in the elections of 1944, still has the support of German elements.

Under Costa Rica's democratic traditions, this internal political dispute is allowed to continue even during wartime. The press is open to criticism of the Government, and Dr. Calderon Guardia replies in kind, with vigor.

The newspaper La Tribuna, for example, on March 26, printed across the top of Page One his reply to the latest Cortes attack. This was merely one in a series of exchanges. For Costa Rica it is a sort of contemporary Lincoln-Douglas debate carried on in print.

Señor Cortes has criticized the Government for its expelling of Nazis. Censorship of the mails, also directed primarily against subversive activities, has been under fire. The same holds for Costa Rica's recent activity to help complete the Pan-American Highway. That road has naturally increased in strategic and economic importance since so many American ships are under submarine attack or drawn away for war uses.

A subject of absorbing interest to me in all of the southern countries has been to find out why they have taken the stand they have on the world struggle. Dr. Calderon Guardia summed up his own interpretation of Costa Rica's reasons in this way:

"I believe we can honestly say that Costa Rica's stand is one of conviction rather than of material interests. The United States today represents in the world our democratic convictions. We know the totalitarians would, if able, destroy our freedom and convert us into colonies. We are convinced that the United States will continue to respect our status as independent Nations. So the United States is protecting our most prized possession—our independence—and deserves our full support."

Nowhere else, except in another small country, Uruguay, has so clear a statement of the issues been made during this trip. But in action Brazil and several other large countries are saying the same thing.

On returning to Costa Rica, one of my first interests was to know what had become of the German school. It has been taken over by the Government and opened for the new term on April 6 as the Escuela del Atlantico.

The new Director is Doña Maria Alfaro de Mata. Not only is this honor accorded to a Costa Rican woman, but she is a leading democrat and anti-Nazi. She is President of the Frente Nacional Anti-Nazi del Magisterio. This is an organization representing the Nation's teaching staff as a whole, from primary grades on up. There are some 600 members, men and women, in the Teachers National Anti-Nazi Front.

In a pleasant visit to the home of Señora Alfaro de Mata, I found her a progressive, alert, well-balanced individual. She has had 23 years of experience as a Maestra, or teacher in primary schools. Since 1930 she has been a Directora, or Principal.

Instinctively democratic, Señora Alfaro de Mata recalled to me, by contrast, that morning in March, just over four years ago, when I approached the enclosed yard of the German School.

It was late morning. Through an iron gate flanked by a tall evergreen hedge I saw a yard full of children. They were chattering like so many magpies—German magpies. For German was their language in school. Among those children were Costa Ricans from the best families of the country. About half of the enrollment was Costa Rican, the rest coming from German families.

To my amazement—for this was the first time I had seen it in the Americas—the children surrounding a kindergarten teacher suddenly raised their arms in the Nazi salute. With a "Heil Hitler!" they trooped past me on their way home for lunch.

Gone Now

Then I met the kindergarten teacher, Fräulein Gerda Flieger, freshly sent from Germany, and the school's director, a young Nazi. He wore the Nazi Party button on his lapel. So did other men teachers. And some of the women teachers were ardent, almost fanatical, Nazis in their talk with me.

All of that is gone now. The school ran along under increasing restrictions until last November when the regular long vacation began. In December it was taken over after Costa Rica had declared war on Germany. About the same time other German organizations were closed, including the German Club and various sporting and social clubs.

Thirty-five Germans and one Italian, regarded as the most dangerous, were deported to the United States some time ago. Another group of Germans is being held in custody, probably for similar exportation.

Some 50 Japanese, all of that nationality in the country, were sent to the Panama Canal Zone to join others in a concentration camp. They were chiefly from an agricultural colony on the Pacific Coast. Some were the crew of a Japanese fishing boat, suspected of spying.

Long before the Americas were drawn into the shooting war, Costa Rica had been loyally co-operating in measures of defense against subversive activity. The "proclaimed list," popularly known as the blacklist, was accepted even though it brought initial hardships. While some 80 to 90 per cent of Costa Rica's trade is with the United States, much of the actual handling at this end had long been controlled by German firms.

Many large exporters and importers were on the list. Bananas and coffee, two principal exports, were favorite fields of German enterprise. An Italian firm baked the best bread, and imported flour for the purpose from the United States.

This problem was general throughout Central America, as well as farther south. After careful study a device was found to permit a continuance of trade by listed firms, provided they accepted certain conditions.

The aim of these conditions was threefold:

1. To reduce sources of money being poured into Nazi-Fascist propaganda.
2. To prevent Germans here from paying into Nazi war chests.
3. To deflate the prestige of Nazis and Fascists, as well as their sympathizers, by placing them on a level of adequate subsistence, but no more.

Any listed firm accepting these terms could trade, but did so in the name of the Costa Rican Government. All profits were frozen, beyond enough to keep the firm going and provide a decent but modest living for its owners.

With the coming of war, a stricter control began. A new Office of Custodian of Alien Property is now at work. Its first assignment is to make an inventory of property owned by enemy aliens. Significantly, firms and individuals on the proclaimed list are included. Some are Costa Rican citizens.

The number of German citizens formerly in Costa Rica is set at 950. Of these, about 300 are adult men. Those not deported are under surveillance. You hear German on the streets occasionally, and it is likely to be disgruntled in tone, with many an "Ach!" Unlike Brazil, Costa Rica has not forbidden the language nor adopted a policy of social repression.

Of Costa Rica it may accurately be said:

"There she stands, small but mighty in admirable qualities; devoted to peace yet first to declare war in defense of American democracy; a country that keeps the Army out of politics and even at war glories in honoring school teachers more than soldiers."

President Calderon Guardia had quite a time trying to figure out for me that the teaching staff is keeping abreast of the increasing army. That he should try to establish such a point in wartime is enough to say in favor of any country.

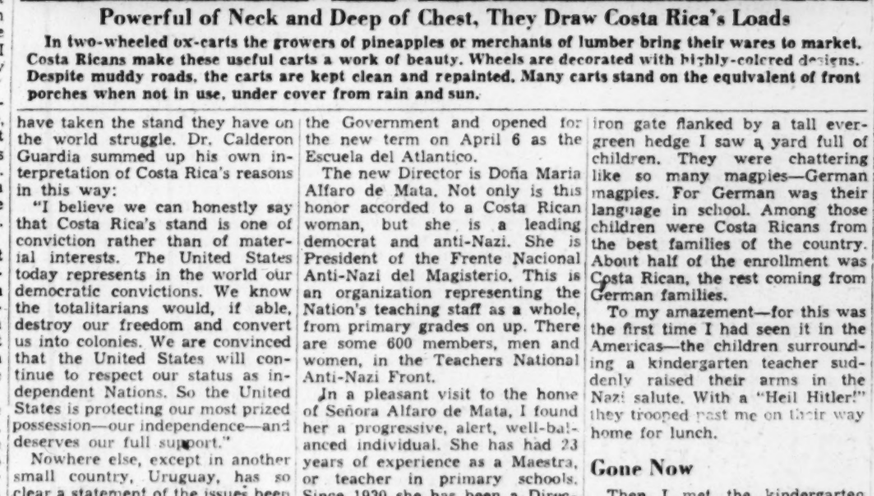
Roland Hall Sharp

President Calderon Guardia of Costa Rica, Next Door to Panama

Snapped by our roving correspondent in the garden patio of the Executive offices in San José, Dr. Calderon Guardia leads one of the most democratic American countries. Costa Rica glories in its tradition of having more schoolteachers than soldiers. Even so, this country instantly declared war when Japan attacked the United States.

Powerful of Neck and Deep of Chest, They Draw Costa Rica's Loads

In two-wheeled ox-carts the growers of pineapples or merchants of lumber bring their wares to market. Costa Ricans make these useful carts a work of beauty. Wheels are decorated with highly-colored designs. Despite muddy roads, the carts are kept clean and repainted. Many carts stand on the equivalent of front porches when not in use, under cover from rain and sun.



Former German School Taken Over by Costa Rican Government

Four years ago, when Mr. Sharp investigated Nazi activities in Costa Rica, this school was running on money supplied in large measure by Berlin. The school's director was a Nazi. So were the teachers. Children of prominent Costa Rican families were being taught to Heil Hitler. German was the language of instruction. Now the school has been incorporated in the Costa Rican public school system. A prominent anti-Nazi woman is the new director.

B. A. A. Classic to Take Place April 19—Red Sox, Athletics Open at Fenway Park

Governor Saltonstall Asks Marathon Be Staged Sunday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in the 46-year history of the event, the Boston Athletic Association's annual Marathon run from Hopkinton to Boston will be held on a Sunday as sponsoring officials comply with a wartime request by Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth.

Confirming a rumor of several weeks ago, Governor Saltonstall yesterday asked C. Desmond Wadsworth, marshal of the race, that the classic be staged next Sunday, April 19, instead of on Monday, April 20, in order "to keep war work proceeding without a moment's slowing up and to enable a maximum number of people to see this historic event."

Will Not Interfere

According to the Governor, the necessity of continuing wartime production on Monday would deprive war-workers from seeing the race. At the same time, holding the event on Sunday will not interfere with Monday's normal business.

Depending upon the weather, anywhere from one half to one million persons will line the route of the 26-mile-385-yard jaunt, which starts out beyond Framingham, Mass., and runs through Natick, Wellesley, Newton, and Brookline to Exeter Street off famous Commonwealth Avenue.

Although only 97 entries have been received to date, it was expected that additional entries received over the week end would swell the total before tonight's deadline. The field already includes many service men.

Pawson Not Entered

Unfortunately this year's Marathon will not be defended by Leslie Pawson, whose victory last year was his third and saw him become the only man in history besides Clarence De Mar to be crowned with the laurel wreath more than twice. De Mar won seven first places. Injuries sustained in an automobile accident last fall have prevented Pawson from training adequately and he feels he could not do himself justice.

Heading the entries received by Director Tom Kanaly over the week end was that of chunky Paul Donato, who will represent the General Electric Employees' A. A. of Boston and who last year came in ninth after three straight years in which he finished fifth. In five races he has never been lower than 20th, which was where he came in when he first tried the grind.

New Record Possible

It could be possible that the staging of the race on Sunday may enable a new record to be made, for with gasless Sundays in effect there will probably not be as many automobiles to contend with as in former years. Although the State police and the police of the cities and towns along the way do a marvelous job in controlling traffic, there is no denying that the vapor from thousands of automobile exhaust pipes has its effect on the runners.

The present record was established in 1940 by Gerard Cote, the young French Canadian from Verdun, Quebec, who covered the distance in 2 hours 28 minutes and 28.6 seconds for a new world Marathon mark. He won that year by a full half mile over Johnny Kelley of Arlington, the 1935 victor.

Joy to Braves

The change in date from Monday to Sunday brought joy to the Boston Braves and sorrow to the Red Sox, for the crowd that was expected to be in Boston to see the race on the 20th and then watch the Sox battle the Washington Senators are now expected to see the Braves play New York Giants on Sunday afternoon.

This 46th annual B. A. A. Marathon, incidentally, will mark the third time that the classic has been held with the nation at war. The first time came in 1898 when we were engaged in the Spanish-American War; and the second was in 1917, about two weeks after we entered the first World war. In 1918 no race was held, the only time the Marathon has been omitted, with a service men's relay being substituted.

British Women Tennis Players Seek Open Play

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Open tennis competition for the duration and the staging of all future tournaments and matches for the benefit of war relief were advocated by Mary Hardwick and Dorothy Round Little, high-ranking British players, before they left on an exhibition tour for the British and American Ambulance Corps' Fund.

Miss Hardwick and Mrs. Little, who have been in this country since the 1939 Wightman Cup matches, started their tour in Hartford, Conn., last night. Other exhibitions are scheduled for, Chapel Hill, N. C., April 18; Norfolk, Va., April 23; Richmond, Va., April 24; Washington, June 6, and Chicago, June 27. Others, including Bill Tilden and Bobby Riggs, will take part in some of the matches.

Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the April 18 Issue

WILL THE ELECTIONS HELP OR HINDER THE WAR? By Roscoe Drummond

Discussion of the vital issues before the American people which should shape their judgment and decisions in the national elections this year.

ERSATZ AND AFTER By Harlan Trott

A not too sober appraisal of the effect of the war on the material needs of mankind today and tomorrow.

FIVE WISE MEN OF COSTA RICA By Lawrence and Sylvia Martin

Picturing the rulers of Costa Rica, Panama's neighbor to the north on the American Isthmus, where democracy rests on the will of the governors, not of the governed.

NEW PRIMATE AND NEW PORTENTS By John Lewis Paton

Portrait of Dr. William Temple, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, who has that compelling necessity in explosive and crucial questions, the blessed gift of conciliation.

HOME ON THE RANGE: IN THE AUSTRALIAN OUTBACK By K. Vellacott-Jones

Outstanding photographs and description of Australian homestead life, where center the great sheep and cattle activities of the back country.

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Maple Leafs Win to Stay In Play-Offs

DETROIT, April 13 (AP)—Hockey's Stanley Cup series, which was beginning to look like a soft touch for the Detroit Red Wings with no great excitement about it, was turning red hot today in an aftermath of last night's game.

The Toronto Maple Leafs were still in the contention after their first victory in four games and President Frank Calder of the National League had suspended Manager Jack Adams of the Wings while fining two Wing players $100 each.

The suspension of Adams prohibited him from "taking any further part in the bench management" of the Red Wings, but it was debatable whether that would keep the Detroit boss from running his team in tomorrow night's game at Toronto. The Leafs won last night 4-3.

Will Buy Seat

If Adams does as expected, he will buy a seat back of the Wing bench and carry on from there by shouting directions to Coach Ebbie Goodfellow.

When last night's game ended, a melee broke out involving Adams, Wares, Grosso, Referee Harwood, and others. The referee had fined both Grosso and Wares in the course of the game.

The melee followed a dramatic comeback from the brink of elimination by Toronto. The Leafs spotted Detroit a two-goal lead in the second period, squared it in a two-minute flurry, fell behind once again in the third period, and then put on the clincher with goals by Syl Apps and Nick Metz.

With less than two minutes to play and the Red Wings striving desperately to get back in the game, the referee ordered Wares off the ice on a misconduct penalty. Grosso followed him on a penalty for delaying the game, and Harwood dished out fines of $50 and $25, respectively, when the players protested too vigorously.

Assist for Grosso

Adams dashed across the ice at the final buzzer to talk to Harwood. Many in the record crowd of 13,694 fans rushed down to the ice to participate.

Grosso got an assist on Sid Abel's goal for his 14th point to equal an individual play-off scoring record established three years ago by Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins. He also has eight goals to match the league record in that department.

While the series goes into extra games, the players share only in the first four contests, similar to the play-off plan of baseball's World Series. The winners' share in this series is estimated at $1,200 each with the losers getting $800.

Busy for Boston —By Pap'

RIGHT BACK AT YA
Ulysses
LUPIEN IS AFTER JIMMY FOXX'S JOB WITH THE RED SOX !!
BOSTON
UNLIKE MOST COLLEGE-TRAINED PLAYERS LUPIEN CAN SOCK THE BALL ... HE HIT .474 IN TEN GAMES WITH THE RED SOX IN 1940
THE FORMER HARVARD CAPTAIN PROFITED GREATLY BY THE SEASON HE SPENT WITH LOUISVILLE ... HE'S READY FOR THE BIG LEAGUES RIGHT NOW
PAP'

Wide World Features

It was just about a year ago that Joe Cronin called Ulysses Lupien over to tell him that he was shipping him off to Bradenton where the Louisville club was training. Lupien, with only a little more than a year's experience behind him, wasn't surprised at the news. He sort of expected it after the two tactical errors he had made while relieving Jimmy Foxx at first base against the Cincinnati Reds.

"You are going to be a big leaguer," Cronin told him, "but you need experience and a major league team that has the right to finish in the first division cannot afford to keep you around and allow you to acquire that experience. Those two mistakes you made today showed me that you still have much to learn about playing first base. But I know you are smart enough to learn and one of these days you'll be back."

Sports Around the Hub

Salem Country Club today was faced with the problem of finding a new golf professional to take the place of Tony Manero, who resigned yesterday after spending five years at the North Shore club.

It was just after Manero signed on at Salem that he reached the top of the ladder by winning the national open of 1936. He now plans to run a driving range with his brothers-in-law at Greenwich, Conn. His position will be filled by the selection of a committee composed of Joseph Batchelder, club president; Ernest J. Woelfel, Grounds Committee Chairman, and two other club members.

* * *

Boston's second big league opening of the week comes on Friday, when the Braves pry the lid off of the local National League season by playing the New York Giants. Mel Ott's club stays at Braves Field through Saturday and Sunday. Fans will have plenty of time to watch the B. A. A. Marathon and get to the Sunday contest. Saturday games will start at 2 o'clock at both parks again this year, with Sunday games at 3 and double-headers at 1:30.

* * *

Dedham's Dick Shaughnessy, who already has a house full of shooting trophies, added another to his collection yesterday when he won the State .410-gauge skeet championship at the Minute Man Sportsman's Club in Lexington. Dick broke 90 of a possible 100 birds. Not long now and young Shaughnessy will be in the service.

* * *

Amateur boxers from all over the country gather in Boston Garden tonight for the start of the national championships. The program opens at 7 p. m., with just one ring in action. Rounds have been shortened to two minutes, however, so the evening should not run too long. This marks the thirtieth time in 54 years that these National A. A. U. championships have been held in the Hub.

* * *

Briefs: Kernwood Country Club in Salem was today faced with the problem of rebuilding, following yesterday's fire which destroyed the clubhouse with damage approximated at $25,000 . . . Mt. Mansfield's annual sugar slalom was won yesterday by Henry Simoneau of Stowe, Vt., who whipped through the 63-gate, half-mile course on Nose Dive Trail in one minute 56.2 seconds . . . Dick Carpenter, Northeastern University junior, won the Cathedral Club's 10-mile road race Saturday . . . It was only his second such event of his career . . . Bill Holden won both the club championship and the club handicap championship Saturday at the University Club . . . He beat Joe Daniels in the former and Charlie Dunker in the latter . . . Peggy Baker won the women's club and handicap events by beating Mrs. Philip Fowler in both finals.

Gornicki Fined

WICHITA, Kan. (AP) — Frankie Frisch, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, discloses that Henry (Hank) Gornicki, a pitcher, has been suspended indefinitely and fined for violating the club's spring training midnight curfew rule.

Gornicki was ordered to leave the squad and go to Pittsburgh.

Feller Seeks Game

CLEVELAND (AP)—Bob Feller and his Norfolk Naval Base mates may play a night game against the pitcher's erstwhile Cleveland Indians teammates here this summer if the American League authorizes such exhibition contests, Vice-President Roger Peckinpaugh announced.

Feller has written the Indians suggesting such a game. The Athletics' Sam Chapman and the Tigers' Freddie Hutchinson and other former big leaguers are on the Norfolk team.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 2-6, San Diego 0-0.
Los Angeles 5-3, Portland 4-6.
Oakland 7-3, San Francisco 1-0.
Hollywood 8-2, Sacramento 1-7.

Southern Association

Atlanta 8-1, Chattanooga 1-0 (second game 10 innings).
New Orleans 7-4, Memphis 6-1.
Knoxville 13-3, Nashville 5-9.
Little Rock 12, Birmingham 9.

Texas League

Fort Worth 9, Oklahoma City 7.
San Antonio 7, Shreveport 1.
Beaumont 1, Houston 0 (10 innings).
Tulsa 4, Dallas 1.

Exhibition Games

By the Associated Press

Sunday's Results

St. Louis (A) 5, St. Louis (N) 4.
Pittsburgh (N), 5, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Chicago (A) 4, Chicago (N) 3.
Washington (A) 4, Philadelphia (N) 3.
Cincinnati (N) 6, Detroit (A) 5.
New York (A) 3, Brooklyn (N) 7.
New York (N) vs Cleveland (A), canceled, weather.

Saturday's Results

Philadelphia (N) 8, Washington (A) 6.
St. Louis (N) 7, St. Louis (A) 3.
Chicago (N) 3, Chicago (A) 1.
Pittsburgh (N) 3, Philadelphia (A) 0.
New York (A) vs. Brooklyn (N), canceled, weather.
New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A), canceled, weather.
Boston (A) vs. Boston (N), canceled, weather.
Detroit (A) vs. Cincinnati (N), canceled, weather.

● B A S E B A L L ●
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub. 2196
Fenway Park, Kenmore 6231

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Baseball Predictions Uncertain

That old American institution, the baseball writer with his predictions, is again in our midst. Not with the usual confidence, however. This is a war year, with the future as uncertain as the New England weather. Key players are missing from several clubs and Uncle Sam's fighting forces will take many more before this conflict is over. There will be more night games and a few twilight contests. Fulfillment of the schedules may be made more difficult.

In fact, if the line: "Anything can happen in baseball," ever applied, it does this season. The outlook in the American and National league pennant races can be freely discussed today, but tomorrow it may be as different as night and day.

Majority Votes

However, as the big league show moves forward tomorrow afternoon in eight cities, colored by the usual pomp and ceremony, a majority of the critics—prompted by what they saw in the Grapefruit League—will be stringing along with the Yankees and Cardinals to meet in the next World Series. The Red Sox, White Sox, Dodgers and Reds will have some support from the so-called experts, but New York and St. Louis will be named as most likely to succeed.

In the National League, which figures to be the better race, the Cardinals may lack Brooklyn's power and Cincinnati's Big Four of Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Elmer Riddle and Johnny Vander Meer. But Billy Southworth has more good pitchers than any other club in baseball and not even the most experienced observer can remember a faster outfit. They start running in the first inning and never stop. Not having won a pennant for eight years, the Cardinals are due. Remember, they would have been in the last World Series except for a succession of injuries.

The Dodgers have faded as possible repeaters since the news that either Pete Reiser or Peewee Reese, or both, may be drafted within a short time. Leo Durocher might get along without Reese, but replacing Reiser would not be so simple. Arky Vaughan will help the Brooks at third base, and Durocher still has Wyatt, Higbe, Camilli, Walker and the rest. Augie Galan, too, has been a pleasant surprise this spring. But the Dodgers will find this a tougher race.

You can find Cincinnati supporters because Bill McKechnie has great pitching and figures to get more punch this time from Gee Walker, Bert Haas and Rollie Hemsley. Neither the Cards nor Dodgers can afford to relax with Uncle Bill at their heels. The Pirates seem to be a fourth place club, with most competition coming from the Giants, who could be very troublesome if Mize and Leiber hit, and Jurges and Werber hold up the left side of Mel Ott's infield. The Cubs, Braves and Phils are due for an unexciting year unless, of course, key players are lifted from the first division in wholesale lots.

Heavy Favorites

While touring the citrus belt one ambitious observer suggested that the Yankees, hardly touched by the draft, would win the 1942 American League race by 30 games, or by some such margin. However, although the gentleman may have put the decimal point in the wrong place, there is little doubt of New York's ability to make it two straight and six out of seven.

Whether Buddy Hassett or Ed Levy plays first base, or Red Rolfe or Gerry Priddy opens at third, Joe McCarthy has practically the same confident, slick fielding, long hitting aggregation that a year ago made a farce of the flag competition. Some of McCarthy's pitchers are wearing out, but young reinforcements have come along. And in Joe Di Maggio, Joe Gordon, Charley Keller, Tommy Henrich and Bill Dickey, he still has five of the top regulars in the majors.

New Shortstop

The Red Sox have a new shortstop named Johnny Pesky and Joe Cronin has reduced himself to a utility capacity. Pesky is certain to step up the defense and he is no pushover at the plate. Ted Williams is back to spark the offense, with Foxx, Tabor, Dom Di Maggio, Doerr and Finney. But the Red Sox need another catcher now that Pytlak has gone, and the pitching may not be good enough day after day.

The White Sox have the pitching and they have the leadership of Jimmy Dykes. A weak attack, though, may keep them from doing any better than third. Lou Boudreau, minus Bob Feller, will try his "boy manager" policy at Cleveland and probably will not stray far from the upper half of the standing. But the dark horse in this race is apt to be the Browns, with good power and a mound staff which figures to improve with age. The Tigers are starting lean years, and the Senators and Athletics face only a battle to stay out of the cellar.

Big League Openers

American League

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

National League

Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Balboa, Canal Zone—Mickey Harris, former Boston Red Sox southpaw, pitched perfect game as his Balboa Brewer teammates defeated Canal Zone All-Stars, 9 to 0, in first game of Isthmian World Series. Harris is now in the U. S. Army.

* * *

French Lick, Ind.—Gus Moreland, Peoria, Ill., retained Western Amateur Golf championship by defeating Gus Novotny of Memphis, Tenn., on 10th extra hole after deadlocking at 233 each in championship.

* * *

San Diego, Calif.—Veteran Hal Turpin hurled no-hit, no-run game for Seattle over San Diego in Pacific Coast League game. Turpin had a perfect game until two were out in ninth when he walked a batter.

* * *

Eugene, Ore.—Gerald A. (Tex) Oliver, head football coach at the University of Oregon, appointed Lieutenant Commander in Navy.

* * *

New Orleans—Crescent Club of Tulsa, Okla., won four individual AAU wrestling titles and team crown.

* * *

Berkeley, Calif.—Southern California's national track and field champions opened season by beating California, 81⅔ to 49⅓.

* * *

New Brunswick, N. J.—The Rutgers University varsity crew came from behind in the last half-mile to defeat the Princeton eight by a length in the opening race for the two crews on Lake Carnegie. The Scarlet was clocked in 9:31.6 for the mile and three quarters while Princeton finished in 9:35.6. In preliminary races the Tiger freshmen and junior varsities outrowed the Scarlet crews.

* * *

Miami, Fla—Football flashed back on the sports scene here with the University of Miami meeting the Officers Training School and defeating them, 39 to 0.

* * *

Pittsburgh—Katharine Winthrop of Boston defeated Hope Knowles of Avon, Conn., 1-6, 6-0, 6-2 to win the singles of the Women's Invitation indoor tennis tournament at the Pittsburgh Golf Club. Miss Knowles and Muriel McKaig of Pittsburgh beat Miss Winthrop and Barbara Nields of Cleveland, 6-3, 6-3 in the doubles final.

* * *

Augusta, Ga.—In a final-round rally, Benny Hogan tied Byron Nelson at 280 for the 9th Masters' golf tourney and forced a play-off today for top money of $1,500. The loser collects $800, Paul Runyan was third and Sammy Byrd fourth.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	6	1	.875
Oakland	6	4	.600
Los Angeles	4	3	.571
Hollywood	4	3	.545
Portland	3	4	.455
San Francisco	3	4	.429
Sacramento	3	5	.375
San Diego	3	5	.375

Newsome Pitches Here; Braves in Philadelphia

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Colored by the traditional ceremonies of a curtain raiser, Boston's 1942 American League baseball season will be launched tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park. Starting his eighth managerial term here in the Hub, Joe Cronin sends his improved Red Sox against your old friend Connie Mack's impotent Philadelphia Athletics promptly at three o'clock. Governor Leverett Saltonstall has promised to add the official touch and throw out the first ball, and he will be supported by the usual dignitaries of the state, city and from all branches of the service.

Dick Newsome, the sandy-haired right-hander from North Carolina, is Cronin's opening-day mound choice. As a freshman last year he was the ace of the Red Sox staff with 19 victories and twice beat the Athletics. According to the Associated Press, Phil Marchildon, a 10-game winner in 1941, will pitch for the visitors.

Braves Away

Meanwhile, Casey Stengel and the Braves took a noon train for Philadelphia where on the morrow they will begin National League festivities with the lowly Phils, now managed by Hans Lobert. Stengel said yesterday morning that Al Javery, the local boy, would be his break-away hurler. If Casey should exercise the prerogative of every pilot and change at the eleventh hour, Jim Tobin would replace Javery. The latter gave up five hits and three runs in two innings facing the Red Sox yesterday at Fenway, while Tobin yielded only one safety in three. This may be grounds for a last-minute shift at Shibe Park. Si Johnson is the mound guess for Lobert.

The Red Sox face this new pennant race silently confident. They feel—and most of the critics agree—that three spots have been strengthened since the close of the last campaign, and that if everything goes well, they will give the Yankees a much closer rub this season than last. They think Johnny Pesky will play a better shortstop than Cronin; that Tony Lupien will play a lot of games at first base and give the defense a lift there, and that potentially the pitching is several victories better.

Cronin was very pleased with the reception given Ted Williams in yesterday's city series engagement with the Braves. The boy received the best hand of the day when he walked to the plate in the first inning. The 600 service men in the right field end of the grandstand cheered him often. At the bat, he made one single and drew a walk in four tries.

Pesky Erratic

Among other things, the lone city series game revealed that the opposition cannot be careless when pitching to the Braves this season. Despite the sour exhibitions in the South, Stengel's batting order is mined in several spots and is certain to run up many more runs than in 1941. Casey's big "if" is still his pitching, however. It is the sort of club that must hit to win. Defensive lapses may be frequent.

Johnny Pesky's first appearance before a Boston crowd was a dismal affair. He made four errors and personally handed the Braves six of their runs in the 7-5 triumph. But Cronin hopes that Fenway followers will not be too quick to judge the Louisville rookie.

"It was the worst day he's had all spring," said the Red Sox manager in the clubhouse late yesterday. "But I think it was a natural reaction. He knows that I'm depending on him this year and he just got a little over-anxious trying to show Boston fans what he can do. Remember, it was pretty cold and not a good day to be playing ball. Look at it this way: you'd rather have him get the day out of his system against the Braves, than in the opener with the Athletics.

* * *

Briefs . . . Dick Newsome warmed up for the opener by pitching batting practice yesterday . . . The Red Sox today kept their annual date with the Holy Cross varsity at Worcester . . . Cronin took the regular team with the exception of Bobby Doerr, who is resting from a slight injury . . . The Sox have sold Johnny Welaj outright to the Kansas City Blues, reducing the club to five outfielders—Williams, Di Maggio, Finney, Fox and Paul Campbell . . . Stengel left several young players home and they will work out daily at Braves Field.

* * *

Williams said he knew that he would be received favorably, as 80 per cent of his mail has been that way . . . The Braves looked at the high left field wall and smacked their lips. "Boy, would I like to play here all year!" said Eddie Miller . . . "I never thought I'd be catching batting practice in a snow storm," said Coach Larry Woodall, as a few flurries came down out of the sky . . . Now that the B. A. A. marathon has been shifted from Monday to Sunday, the Sox and Senators will probably play a double-header instead of the originally scheduled morning and afternoon games.

Reshevsky Now Leading Field In Chess Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sixteen of the country's finest chess players are now engaged in the National Championship, being played in the Hotel Astor. At the end of the third round, defending champion Samuel Reshevsky, of Boston, leads by a half-point, with two wins and a draw. But Irving Kashdan, New York, has won two games, and has a favorable adjourned position in his game with I. Horowitz.

Two other players also have won two points: Herman Steiner, of Los Angeles, and Matthew Green, New York. Each has won one game and drawn two.

The third-round encounter between Green and Reshevsky developed into a critical Ruy Lopez mid-game with Green still holding a slight edge. Reshevsky's offer of a draw was accepted, since an equalizing line was indicated. Reshevsky's first-round win over H. Seidman involved a difficult sacrifice which ultimately netted two pawns.

Most of the players are New Yorkers, but H. Hahlbohm of Chicago now has an even score, and in the third round defeated B. Altman, of Flushing. Another non-New Yorker is J. Levin, of Philadelphia, winner of the Ventnor City tournament, whose score suffered through a defeat by Reshevsky.

Weaver Adams, Boston representative who has made his presence felt in previous tournaments, was expected to play, but business duties prevented him.

Nine leading women experts are also engaged in tournament play. After two rounds, Mrs. Nanny Roos, Belgian champion, has defeated two of the strongest lady experts, Mrs. Melcher, who won this event two years ago, and Mrs. Mary Bain of Miami. Miss N. May Karff, of Boston, present women's champion, is undefeated, with one game won and one adjourned.

Rounds are scheduled for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m., and Saturday and Sunday at 2 p. m.

The Standings

(Men's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Reshevsky	2½	½	Pinkus	1½	1½
Kashdan	2	0	Horowitz	1	1
Green	2	1	Lessing	1	1
Steiner	2	1	Seidman	1	2
Denker	1½	1½	Levin	½	1½
Altman	1½	1½	Levy	½	2½
Baker	1½	1½	Chorney	0	1
Hahlbohm	1½	1½	Pilnick	0	2

(Women's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Mrs. N. Roos	2	0	Mrs. Grosser	0	0
Miss N. Karff	1	0	Miss Raettig	0	0
Miss E. Wray	1	0	Mrs. Harm'lh	0	0
Mrs. Belcher	1	1	Miss C. Evans	0	0
Mrs. M. Bain	1	1			

Yanks Buy Levy

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Yankees, who bought Buddy Hassett from the Boston Braves when first baseman Johnny Sturm went to the Army, announce the purchase of Ed Whitner Levy, another first sacker, from their Kansas City farm of the American Association.

Levy has been with the Yanks all spring and has been getting more attention than Hassett in recent weeks, although Manager Joe McCarthy has not announced which will be at first base for the world champions when they open the season.

Thet Yankees also announce they are sending pitcher Allen Gettel and catcher Ken Sears to Kansas City on option.

Restaurants

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Art Exhibitions—Music and the Dance—Verdi's Requiem Sung

Rhode Island Artists In Third Annual Show

By Dorothy Adlow

The Third Annual Exhibition of Contemporary Rhode Island Art will be on exhibition through April at the Museum of Art, Providence. Included are oils, water colors, gouaches, sculptures, drawings, and prints.

Rhode Island is a small State but its artistic scope exceeds its geographic magnitude. The current exhibition reveals the efforts of a few dozen artists who appreciate handicraft, enjoy nature, reflect, and sing forth. On the whole, there prevails a mood of optimism. The Rhode Island artists make something personal out of their pictures, convey to them a glowing enthusiasm. The painters especially depict modest themes and bestow distinction upon them. That is characteristic of one trend of our time, a detachment from daily affairs, a disinclination towards the grandiose and theatrical.

* * *

On the other hand, there are several pictures which probe the furthermost reaches of fancy, transforming accustomed vistas and sights into oddities through strange juxtaposition. Rhode Island has fostered a group of surrealists. They paint preciously and dolourously. There are Impressionists and post Impressionists, there are artists with a decorative bent. The picture painted after the academic manner is an exception in this exhibition. The naturalistic style is vanishing as a young generation grows up without prejudice against modern innovation. There is only one canvas of didactic purpose, a picture with a "social" thesis. This, too, seems to hang among its neighbors, as does the academic portrait—by exception.

Of special interest is the handling of color, for the spectator moving from picture to picture has the impression that the colors are clear and pure and nicely graded. There are no raw hues, no violent justapositions. Our painters have passed beyond that stage of initiation. They do not handle their pigment crudely, splatter it over the canvas, streak and hatch. The tendency towards careful and even delicate handling prevails. A still-life by John Frazier reminds us of such exquisite colorists as the eminent Parisian, Albert André. Frederick Sisson's "Cranberry Harvest" is enriched by translucent colors that seem to have been applied in glazes.

* * *

There are contributions which provide great contrasts; for example, the meticulous compositions painstakingly executed by Dorothy Holt, and "The White Flower" by Gino E. Conti broadly indicated. Waldo Kaufer portrays his fantasies with a dexterous and patient hand. For him the landscape is sheathed in uphostered slip covers. Mr. Kaufer's subjects are of cosmic scope, and of esoteric substance, yet they are amazingly factual in their expertly executed detail. Surrealist and realist converge. Gordon Piers is another painter with imagination and overtones.

Portraits vary from the photographic likeness, "The Promoter" capably painted by Wilfred I. Daphiney to the poster-like "Man in a Blue Sweater" by Wilmer Jennings, to the amusingly entitled "Portrait of Joyce Thinking of Joyce" by Saul Blumstein. There are many nicely painted still-lifes and landscapes. Notable among them are contributions from Edgar Corbridge, Edna W. Lawrence, Bernice Jamieson, Gordon Harris, Florence Lief, Mabel Woodward, Louise Angel, Lois Cronwell, Gerald Mast, Martin J. Murray. Walter Stewart provides some amiable genre portrayal in the tradition of William Mount.

The small display of drawing and prints contains some very good specimens notably by Edward A. Doyle, Muriel Bigney and John H. Wells. Among the sculptures is a group, "Terror from Above," by Waldemar Raemisch. Here is a theme that comes directly from the experience of aerial bombardment. Mr. Raemisch has portrayed an anguished mother protecting her infant child, as she looks up at the ominous skies. We are reminded of sculptures of similar dramatic poignancy by Ernst Barlach. Aristide Gianfarani's "Song of the Woodland Pool" is a pleasing garden sculpture.

* * *

Garland School Exhibits

At the Garland School Art Center is a series of displays of work by students for whom painting is an avocation. Second in the series is the display of water colors by Mrs. Henry M. Channing. Her pictures are to be on view through April 18.

Mrs. Channing's pictures are executed vivaciously. She chooses pleasing subjects and strives to depict them in an imaginative or entertaining manner. She handles the pigment fluidly and makes as few strokes of the brush as possible. When she permits herself to be occupied more diligently with considerations of design, the result proves the effort worth while.

Her subjects range from portraits, to floral studies, to landscape and genre.

Portrait of Fath Ali Sha

Early nineteenth century Persian painting on exhibition at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge.

Portrait of a Dancer

Persian painting now on display at the Fogg Museum.

Handel and Haydn Presents 'Psalmus Hungaricus' Also

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Exercising themselves in Latin, the men and women of the Handel and Haydn Society sang the "Manzoni" Requiem of Verdi under the direction of Thompson Stone in Symphony Hall last night, with the assistance of a solo quartet—Mobley Lushanya, soprano; Winifred Heidt, contralto; Donald Gage, tenor; Elwyn Carter, bass—and an orchestra in which Frank Macdonald was concertmaster. They recited the stanzas of "Dies Irae" as though they were born to the language of them; and indeed, they needed but few rehearsals with the text of that poem to find themselves masters of the basic, elemental Latin in which it is written.

It is certainly one of the wonders of what is known as western civilization that Latin should remain alive for 20 centuries after the few decades it enjoyed as a classic tongue. It somehow managed to build itself on a foundation that could permanently stand. It wanted but a little grammatical simplifying and rhetorical shaking down to become a means of record in which a few ideas, admitted for the sake of argument, if not accepted wholly and literally, could be enshrined for lasting use.

Speaking, too, of the "Dies Irae," a medieval meditation in rhymed Latin verse which has been much set to music, it comes through undoubtedly as the best part of Verdi's dramatically—shall we say theatrically—conceived Requiem. Verdi in the seventies had developed a certain style by his practice in opera composing; and that style was his one particular and only possession. He might fashion something ecclesiastical in honor of a famous fellow-countryman, or he might fashion something secular for the stage, in the chivalric and tragic vein. The outcome would have to be the same. "Manzoni" or "Aïda," the style would be the man, and the man the style.

The only thing the Verdi Requiem wants is an interpretation that acknowledges its flamboyancies and its extravagances of mood and expression and gives free rein to them. Dr. Stone and his chorus showed complete ability in that direction; and happily the soloists, every one of the four, did likewise. The performance accordingly was a signal success—an interesting exercise in the recitation of basic Latin poetry and prose, and an enthralling exhibition of single-voice and ensemble singing.

One mistake could be remarked upon in regard to the evening's arrangements. A piece of twentieth-century music, the "Psalmus Hungaricus," for tenor solo, chorus, and orchestra, by Kodály, was presented before, instead of after, the nineteenth-century work of Verdi. Concert planners very correctly recognize chronology when they put together on a program works of different periods. Whatever the reason, we like to have them start with beginnings and come down, rather than start with conclusions and go back. Then again, the exalted tone of Kodály's Psalm would have offset the tameness of the Requiem's ending and, credibly, would have given the occasion a brilliant finish.

String Quartet Award

The award of the National League of American Pen Women for a string quartet has been given to Miss Iris Brussels of Paterson, N. J. The contest was open to all American women. The judges were Martha Atwood Baker, of the Metropolitan Opera and founder-president of the Cape Cod Institute of Music; Jules Wolffers, conductor of the Boston String Orchestra; Prof. H. Augustine Smith, conductor and lecturer, Prof. Karl J. Geiringer, head of the theory department of the College of Music, Boston University, and Everett Titcomb, director of the Schola Cantorum, Boston.

Request Program

The program for Jan Smeterlin's next Boston concert, to be given in Jordan Hall Monday, April 27, will be chosen by his prospective audience. Requests must be in by Wednesday, April 15, and should be sent to the committee sponsoring the concert—the linen and cotton division of the British War Relief Society at 561 Boylston Street, Boston.

Flute Players' Club

The Boston Flute Players' Club brought its season to a close yesterday afternoon with a concert at the Hotel Vendome. The artists were the Chardon String Quartet; Georges Laurent, flutist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. The program comprised the Sonata a quattro in D minor, by Allessandro Scarlatti; the Second Quartet of Villa-Lobos; Mozart's Concerto in D major for flute, with pianoforte accompaniment, and Schubert's Quartet op. 29.

This early quartet of Villa-Lobos (written in 1915, according to a program note) is in marked contrast to the Chôros No. 10 heard the other day at the Symphony concerts, more interesting musically though more conventional, more European, less "Brazilian"; but since the "Brazilianism" of the Chôros No. 10 consists mostly of native tunes and commonplace dance rhythms, made to sound more exotic by the use of instrumental and harmonic extravagances, the nationalistic flavor can be dispensed with.

Mr. Laurent's performance of the Mozart concerto was an extraordinary exhibition of virtuosity. The concerto is a display piece of extreme difficulty, but Mr. Laurent met its technical problems with superb mastery. Mr. Litwin gave him a very helpful accompaniment.

The Chardon Quartet, moving from Scarlatti to Villa-Lobos to Schubert, played with unanimity and a good sense of style, if not with impeccable technique.

The Flute Players' Club deserves our thanks for carrying on under difficulties this season, even though the schedule was cut from five concerts to three. The organization is an essential part of the musical life of the community, and should not be allowed to become inactive, whatever the conditions.

L. A. S.

Rand Smith Recital

Rand Smith, baritone, assisted by George Reeves at the piano, gave a recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, displaying a voice of fine quality and brilliant resonance and manifesting high, even if something under the highest, order of interpretation. Music of large mold, like Handel's "Dank sei Dir, Herr," Purcell's "Evening Hymn," and Beethoven's "Die ehre Gottes," he sang with the command of a completely schooled vocalist: and the eight "Zigeunerlieder" of Brahms he set forth with the mastery of one who has learned all about contrasts of mood and devices of execution.

Right through a varied list, no matter what the language, he showed himself a practiced artist and an amply equipped performer. For songs in English, Gebhard's "To a Gardenia" (the composer present in the audience) and Vaughan Williams' "Silent Moon" made a particularly good impression on the listeners. Both singer and accompanist took the task of the afternoon rather seriously. Perhaps with more going about together they will, while holding fast to their technical advantages, acquire a freer and easier acquaintanceship with their public.

W. P. T.

Film Assignments

John Payne and Randolph Scott, currently in "To The Shores of Tripoli," will be teamed again in "Crash Dive," a story dealing with a New London, Conn., background. . . . "Tish," from the Mary Roberts Rinehart book of the same title, has gone before the cameras at M-G-M with Marjorie Main in the title role. . . Ronald Reagan has been ordered to report for active duty as a second lieutenant in the U. S. Army in two weeks. . . Bob Hope's next picture after "The Road to Morocco" is to be "Let's Face It," from the New York musical comedy.

Pre-Convention

The pre-convention dance conference under the auspices of the National Section on Dance which meets annually in connection with the national convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, to be held in New Orleans April 15-18, will take place at Sophie Newcomb College, April 13 and 14, with many leading dance educators participating. On April 17 a session in the regular convention program will be held.

The Veen-Thimey Program

Jan Veen and Erika Thimey in solo and duo-dances, assisted by a studio group in separate numbers, presented a pair of programs in Jan Veen Studio Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon that in its own way offered a measure of release from the bad news of the week end, provided its own mild refreshment.

Here was a small spot in the world where dancing could still be made. Here was dance, an expression of man's freedom, his need and love of beauty, his creative instinct set forth in ordered design. It was not great dance, nor brilliant dancing. But it was good of its kind.

Stripped of pretentious program notes, striving no longer at the cosmic utterance through movement, the program stood frankly for what it was—light entertainment. And here Mr. Veen finds and sustains his proper level, makes his personal contribution to the field.

* * *

His individual adaptation of the Czardas, in bare feet instead of the traditional high boots, to a Hungarian Song and Dance credited to Grossman, but, probably because of the native rhythms, sounding much like a Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody, was of interesting spatial pattern.

And so throughout the program—the adaptations of pre-classic dance forms, of ritual and peasant dances, were done with some sense of volume as well as design, were dancy and easy to watch. Miss Thimey's solo suite, "Bowery Moods," to music from Gershwin, did not quite come off, but showed possibilities for development. Mr. Veen's comedy in "Three Minor Vices" (Poulenc) was rather too obvious. On the whole, the partners, well matched and becomingly complementing each other, appear to best advantage together and in the gay folk type of dance.

* * *

The young studio group displayed sound training in the suite of pre-classic dances to Ravel's "Tombeau de Couperin," and in the School Dance from a new ballet, "Hudson River Legend," that Mr. Veen is working on. It is based on Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and Mr. Veen is to have the role of Ichabod Crane. The music is by Joseph Wagner, conductor of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. The costumes for School Dance were designed by [illegible] Bolas, a pupil of the Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence. Other costumes were designed by Mr. Veen with his usual style and color effects. Ruth Culbertson, pianist, and Adele Hooper, percussionist, furnished admirable accompaniments.

War has already touched the Studio. It has taken a good dancer and teacher, Harry Coble, from them. It has temporarily disrupted the Graff Ballet by calling two of its men to the colors. The engagement of the Graff Ballet, scheduled for May 1 and 2, has therefore been canceled, and Helen Tamiris and her group of nine will substitute for them on May 15 and 16. This necessitates a change in dates for the Workshop and Studio performances, which are now set for May 8 at 4 p. m., and May 9 at 8 p. m.

What further changes are in store for the Studio, as for the rest of us, nobody can know. At present, they are planning a new chamber concert series, similar to that of last season, to begin next fall.

Margaret Lloyd

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, April 14

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

"Solomon and Balkis," opera by Randall Thompson, to have first performance at Lowell House, Harvard University, Malcolm Holmes conducting. 9.

Concert by students of the Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:15.

Open House concert at the Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Wednesday, April 15

Repetition of "Solomon and Balkis," opera by Randall Thompson. Malcolm Holmes, conducting. Lowell House, Harvard University, at 9.

Friday, April 17

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Concert by the Edgar Curtis String Orchestra, at the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 8:15. Open to the public. No tickets necessary.

Saturday, April 18

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Sunday, April 19

Song recital by Ruth Miriam Miller. Kurt Sober, accompanist. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

B. Vincent Abbott Gallery, Subway Arcade, Little Building—Mexican sketches by Harley Perkins. Through April 18.

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by members of the Business Men's Art Club, Boston. Through April 25.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Harold Lindergreen. Through May 6.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public weekdays, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

The Garland School Art Center, 413 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of water colors by Mrs. Henry M. Channing. Through April 18.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Through April 25.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition by eighteen artists from nine states. Through April 21.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Louise Chapman, Mary Lehman, Sophia Morrill and Marion Sutcliffe. Through April 18.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition of needlework by the Guild of Thread and Needleworkers. Through April 18.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Finger paintings, assembled by Josephine Durrell. Through April 30.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition during concerts of April 17 and 18, also April 24 and 25, of paintings by Virginia Chase (Mrs. Robert Earle).

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Mary Hoover Aiken. Through April 25.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Special exhibition: Asiatic Art; including Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Indian paintings, sculpture, ceramics, bronzes, and textiles, of all periods. In honor of the Centenary Meeting of the American Oriental Society.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. American Rooms in Miniature, by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper.) Through June 14. Paintings by Contemporary American artists. Second Group (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Opens April 15. Twentieth Century Prints, etchings by Canaletto and Tiepolo, prints by J. B. Le Prince. School of Rembrandt etchings (Print Department).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Andover Academy, Addison Gallery—Frontier and Civil War Photographs. "Image of Freedom." Through April.

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Thirteenth traveling exhibition of gifts by Cleveland artists. Through April 26.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Paintings by Allan Davidson. Through April 30.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum—"Five Centuries of Italian Painting." Through April 30.

Winchester: Public Library Gallery—Fifth annual exhibition of art by residents of Winchester sponsored by the Winchester Art Association. Through April 28.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Third exhibition of Contemporary Rhode Island Artists. Through April.

Providence Art Club—Exhibition of works by Jessie Luther, Mabel W. Luther, Raymond W. Perry, and Stowell B. Sherman. Through April 26.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"High Kickers." Featuring Sophie Tucker. Produced by George Jessel. 8:30.

Music

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Program of Debussy and Brahms music by pupils of Donald Smith of the Faculty. 8:15.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"The Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Margo. 2:25, 6, 9:35. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Carey Grant.

Exeter—
"March of Time." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian." 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Yanks on the Burma Road." Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Information Please." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 9:55 a. m., 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore—
"H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 2:15, 5:50, 9:35. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 12:50, 4:25, 8:06.

Metropolitan—
"Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett, Bruce Cabot and Warren William. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland, Joan Leslie, 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:35.

Orpheum—
"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Clair Trevor. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7:05, 10:20.

Paramount—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Yanks on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. 9, 11:42 a. m., 2:24, 5:06, 7:48, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:37 a. m., 1:19, 4:01, 6:43, 9:25.

Scollay—
"The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Photographs." Robert Benchley in "Nothing but Nerves." "Sky Pastures." "The Gay Parisian." "Fitzpatrick Travel, Minnesota." "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:05.

Telepix—
"March of Time." "Ballet Ruase." Robert Benchley, "Better Bowling." "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," two cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Unseen Enemy," Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Ship of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:48, 7:45.

Allston: "Virginia City," Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. "Man With Two Lives," 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Spooks Run Wild," 3 and 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Harvard: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

Central Square: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Keep 'Em Laughing."

University: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Little Miss Molly," Maureen O'Hara. "What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:08, 9:08. "Call Out the Marines." 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:48, 7, 10:07. "International Lady," Ilona Massey and George Brent. 2, 5:19.

Park: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:02, 9:25. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey.

MALDEN—Granada: "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:30, 4:52, 8:14. "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:35, 5:57, 9:19.

Maplewood: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 8:35. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 3:20, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Song of the Island," Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs, and Baby Sandy. 1:47, 2:52. "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:02, 9:07.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Corsician Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Two Latins From Manhattan," 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Louisiana Purchase," bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 3:15, 9. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. "March of Time, No. 9."

QUINCY — Quincy: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

Strand: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Call Out the Marines." Victor McLaglen. "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.

Strand: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Zis, Boom, Bah," Grace Hayes. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

Broadway: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Zis, Boom, Bah," Grace Hayes. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Target for Tonight," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:07, 7:52. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:24, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Regan, James Gleason. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray McDonald. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "New March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 3:55, 6:30, 10:03. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 2:10, 8:10.

AMUSEMENTS

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	225,000
Previous day's sales	142,560
1942 volume to date	32,053,199
1941 volume to date	37,163,179

Stock Market Fractionally Higher Today

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP) — Stocks gained trifling ground on balance today in one of the slowest markets of the last year.

Fractional advances were well distributed in the steels, rubbers, motors, utilities and coppers near the final hour. Rails and aircrafts were neglected and industrial specialties irregular. Transactions were at the rate of approximately 225,000 shares.

A little support came in on the theory the recent decline shaped the market's position to start a technical rally. In general those who had tentative buying orders were disposed to wait for better news and a clearer outline of the administration's inflation-control program, which was expected later this week.

Slightly ahead most of the time were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, American Airlines, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Union Carbide, and Westinghouse. Shares inclined to heaviness included Dow Chemical, Air Reduction, United Aircraft, and Santa Fe.

Cessna Aircraft, Glen Alden Coal, Gulf Oil and Pennroad made a good showing in an uneven curb. Off a bit were American Gas & Electric, Lake Shore Mines and Todd Shipyards, the last named on an odd-lot sale.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market was irregular today with interest divided among the rails, industrials and utilities near the final hour.

On the upside were Delaware and Hudson refunding 4s, Goodrich 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Wabash 4½s.

Losers included Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Telephone 5s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

In the foreign list a firm tone was reflected by gains in Argentine 4½s, Australia 4½s, Brazil 8s, Canada 5s, Denmark 6s, Peru 6s, and Rio de Janeiro 6½s.

U. S. Governments drew small attention.

Incandescent Light Bulb Industry Trial Not to Be Delayed

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The Government has prepared to move its anti-trust case against 12 major companies charged with exercising monopolistic control over the incandescent light bulb industry, an action which was expected to continue many months.

Trial of the charges was listed to open before Federal District Judge Philip Forman, who on March 17 allowed a 25-day postponement to permit continuance of out-of-court negotiations for settlement.

One of the defendant concerns pressing for the delay at that time was the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which on Saturday consented to the filing of a decree by the Government which imposed numerous restrictions on its lamp business.

The Government is seeking to nullify patent licensing agreements through which it alleges the defendants were enabled to fix prices, restrict production and generally control the business of domestic and foreign independent bulb manufacturers.

The decree filed against Westinghouse, described as "far-reaching" by Ernest S. Meyers of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, directed the company to issue royalty-free licenses to applicants under all its lamp patents without restriction on the product to be made or the price to be charged.

Westinghouse was enjoined from making new contracts, or trying to enforce old ones, if the agreements attempted to impose any territorial or quota restriction on the manufacture, use or sale of lamps.

Westinghouse will remain a party dependant, Mr. Meyers said because many restrictions in the decree were contingent on trial decisions concerning General Electric, called the "dominating" firm in the industry by the Government.

The 10 other defendants are the Corning Glass Works; the American Blank Company, Corning, N. Y.; International General Electric Company, Inc., New York; Empire Machine Company, Portland, Me.; N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabricken, Dutch West Indies and New York; Consolidated Electric Lamp Company, Danvers, Mass.; Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Salem, Mass.; Ken-rad Tube and Lamp Corporation, Owensboro, Ky.; Chicago Miniature Lamp Works, and Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark.

London Market Is Steady to Firm

LONDON (AP)—The stock market's undertone was firm today although the volume of trading was restricted throughout the session by the budget discussions.

British funds advanced, and in the foreign list, Brazilian bonds were firmer, Chileans easier and South American rail liens slightly lower.

The industrial section closed steady to slightly higher. Kaffirs and copper issues were inclined to be easier.

Retail Grocers Convention

CHICAGO—The 45th annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers has been shifted from San Francisco to Chicago and the dates set for June 7 to 10, it was announced at headquarters here. It is expected that 5,000 members from all parts of the nation will attend the sessions in the Palmer House.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	35½	30⅞	30½	+ ⅛
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	Apr 6
7½	6¼	Adams Exp .60g	8	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
11¾	10	Addressog (1½e)	4	10⅝	10	10	April1
38½	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr10
57⅜	37⅜	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	11	11	11	
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr6
22¾	18⅜	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅝d	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5½	3¾	Allen Indust (1)	2	4	3¾	3¾	
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	126½	126¾	126¾	April1
12½	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	12⅜	Allied Mills 1⅛g	1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¾	Allied Strs (.15e)	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
81	69	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Apr 8
30½	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	4	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
18¾	16¾	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	1	16	16	16	Apr 9
1⅛	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	April
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	April
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	44	44	44	Apr10
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
48½	28¾	Am Airlines 1½a	24	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5¼	Am Bk Note .20e	2	6¾	6½	6½	April0
33	26½	Am Bosch (1¼e)	2	4½	4½	4½	Apr 9
13¾	11¼	Am Br Shoe(1¼e)	1	26½	26½	26½	
65¼	52	Am Cable & R	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
166	159	Am Can (4)	7	61¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅝
33	26½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	April0
73¾	67	Am Car & Fdy	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
20½	16¾	AmCar&Pf1¾e	2	70	69¾	70	April1
110	108	Am Ch & C (3½e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	April1
95	69	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r12
5⅜	4⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	1	71	71	71	—1
93¼	71½	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22¾	17½	Am Comm Al	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6	3½	Am Crys S (1e)	1	17	17	17	April1
1	1	Am Encaus Til	1	1	1	1	Apr10
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	4⅛	3½	3½	M'r28
24½	16⅞	Am & For Pow	4	3½	3½	3½	Apr10
28	18⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	A F P $7pf(.33k)	4	25½	2.3½	23½	—1
32	26½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	2⅛	2	2	Apr 8
35½	23⅜	Am-Haw SS ⅜e	1	28	28	28	April1
46½	33½	Am Hide & Lea	1	34½	34½	34½	April1
11¾	37	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Apr10
28	25	Am Home Pr 2.40	•2	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
4	2⅞	Am Ice	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr10
32	26½	Am Ice pf	4	28	27¾	28	April1
7	6	Am Internat'l	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Apr10
10¼	8	Am Inv Ill (.80)	16	6	6	6	— ⅛
69½	51½	Am Locomouve	2	8	8	8	
11½	9¼	Am Loco pf 12⅛k	6	61½	61⅛	61⅛	Apr 8
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	April1
23¾	18½	Am M & Met	6	43¾	43¾	43¾	Apr10
11	½	Am Metal (¼e)	12	18⅜	18½	18½	Apr 9
26¼	16⅝	Am Power & Lt	5	½	½	½	
22	13¼	APL $6 pf (17⅛k)	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
47⅜	41⅛	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Rad & S .15e	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Roll Mill ¼e	4	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
73⅝	68¼	Am Safe Cp (1g)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	
43	33⅛	Am Seating (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
147	135⅞	Am Smelt (½e)	6	38⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
34½	29½	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	137	133¼	133¼	Apr 7
20⅞	17⅞	Am Snuff (1.60e)	6	29½	29⅛	29⅛	Apr10
12	9⅝	Am Sta Fdrs(½e)	3	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
6½	5¼	Am Stores (1¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	April
21¼	15	Am Sug Ref (1.20)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	April
97¼	78¾	Am Sugar (2e)	9	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
21½	17¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91	91	91	+2
134¾	114¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	
49¾	37	Am Tel & Tel(9)	20	116	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
50¾	38	Am Tob B (1e)	5	38⅛	37⅞	38	April
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	126	125⅜	126	+3
27	22½	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¼	4¼	April0
116½	110½	Am Viscose (1e)	•4	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Am Viscose pf(5)	9	111⅛	110⅝	111	Apr 8
70¼	49	Am Water Wks	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	4⅛	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	Apr 7
76⅜	61	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
57⅛	33¼	Am Wool pf(2k)	4	61	61	61	
50	43½	Am Zinc L & S	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	15	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	40	40	40	M'r31
17	12⅜	Anaconda (2½e)	16	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
10	8¼	Anchor H (.15e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 8
1⅜	1	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	April1
35	31	A P W Paper	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	M'r24
111⅜	109	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	31	31	31	April
41⅜	3	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	Apr 9
67½	53⅜	Armour Ill	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
66	66	Arm Ill pf pf 3k	2	57⅜	57½	57½	— ⅛
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	1	66	66	66	Jan—
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 7
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr10
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	April1
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr10
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr 8
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	21	36⅛	35½	36	Apr10
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	66	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	6	23	22⅝	23	April1
34	20	Atl G&W I(3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	Apr10
45½	33	Atl G&W1 pf 3g	2	333¼	33¾	33⅜	M'r24
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	7	18	18	18	— ⅛
109¼	102⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Apr 8
7	4¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	9	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
70	30	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
1¾	¾	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	April
2⅜	1½	Austin Nichols	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
41⅜	31⅜	Avia Corp (.10e)	21	3¼	3¼	3¼	
143⅜	111⅛	Bald Loco ct	7	113⅜	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
41⅜	23¾	Balt & Ohio	2	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	April1
9⅞	6¾	Barber Asphalt	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
111⅜	83⅜	Barnsdall O (.80)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
181⅜	147⅜	Bath Ir W (1½e)	1	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
199½	163	Bayuk Cig (1½g)	3	17	16¾	16¾	Apr 8
244⅜	21	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21	21	21	
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100⅜	5	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	75	75	75	April1
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 9
16½	15¼	Bell Airc (2g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
39⅛	22⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	7	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	1	Benef Ind (.40e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	April
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½g)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	April1
24¼	19	Best & Co (1.80a)	3	19¼	19	19	April1
60⅜	47⅜	Beth Steel (1½e)	6	57¾	57½	57½	
24½	18¾	Beth Steel pf (7)	6	115¼	115¼	115¼	April1
19¾	16½	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Black & D (1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Apr
14½	13¼	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	April1
21¼	16⅜	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13	13	13	
31¾	26	Boeing Airplane	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	13½	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	18½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	14	14	14	
24⅞	19¾	Borden Co (.30e)	6	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
2½	1⅞	Borg-Warn (.40e)	17	22⅞	22	22½	+ ⅛
30⅜	25	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
9¼	6	Bridgeport B (1)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
16⅜	13¾	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
29½	20	Briggs & S (3)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	29	28½	28½	Apr 9
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	54	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 8
1¼	1⅛	Bkly Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr10
9¾	½	Bkl Un Gas (1¼e)	21	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 4
35	30½	Brown Shoe (2)	3	30	29	29	— ⅛
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	1	3	3	3	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
16¾	14¾	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr10
26	22¾	Bulova Wat (2)	5	20	20	20	April1
19¼	16	Burlng M (1.40)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
26½	24	Burlng pf (2¾)	1	16½	16½	16½	April1
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5½	2¾	Bush Terminal	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6¼	3¼	Butler Bros .60a	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20⅜	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 7
9⅞	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12¼	10	Byron Jack ⅛e	3	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	17	16¾	16¾	April1
10⅞	9⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	April
4⅛	2¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	3	3	3	Apr 8
8⅞	6⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ⅛e	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	April0
12½	10	Canada Dry (.60)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
47⅜	38⅝	Canadian Pacific	21	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	
37⅜	31⅜	Cannon Mills ½e	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	April
27¾	24½	Carpenter S .60e	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Apr 9
5	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr10
69	60⅜	Case (J I) (7g)	3	61	61	61	
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	38½	34½	34½	April
21¼	16⅞	Celanese (1½e)	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Celotex (1)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23⅜	16½	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
18	15½	Cent Violeta 1g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 4
5¼	2⅞	Century Rib M	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr10
31¼	27	Cerro de Pasco	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	M'r11
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅛	2	2	
1	10¼	Chain Belt (1½e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr 9
17	13¾	Champ P&F(1½e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
7½	3¾	Checker Cab	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	April
6⅜	4⅞	Ches & Ohio (3)	21	49½	49¼	49¾	
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	2	90	90	90	Apr 8
4	3	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	April
1¾	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	
3¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill A	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2¾	1¾	Chi Great West	1	3½	3½	3½	April1
13½	9½	Chi Great W pf	3	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
5	4½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	5	5	5	April1
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	April1
39¾	38	Chi Pn T ev pf 3	1	38½	38½	38½	April0
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r30
⅜	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	3	½	½	½	Apr 7
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr10
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 7
9⅛	6¾	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12½	Apr 9
2⅛	1⅜	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	April0
56⅛	43⅝	Chrysler Cp (1e)	9	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9	9	9	April
3⅝	2⅛	City Stores	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 7
34½	29⅛	Clark Equip (⅝e	4	32⅛	32⅞	32⅞	April
20	14¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	24⅛	24¼	24¼	April0
44	32¾	Climax M (1.20a)	4	34⅛	34¼	34¼	April0
36⅛	28¾	Cluett Peab ⅝e	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Apr 9
79½	56⅜	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	4	65⅝	65½	65⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	55⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	
105½	100	Colgate-P (⅜)	18	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	12	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
18½	14⅜	Collins & A (1½e)	1	13	12⅝	13	Apr 1
13⅜	9	Col Fuel & I (1e)	2	13	14⅞	14⅞	April0
13½	9	Colum Br A .30e	1	9	9	9	
11⅛	9	Colum Br B .30e	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
54	35⅞	Col G & E (.10g)	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27	6¾	Col G&E pf A (.6)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	April1
72	51	Columbia Pict	26	8½	8⅛	8⅛	April0
72	51	Colum P pf (2½)	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	April0
100	94	Colum Card (1⅜)	7	61	60½	60½	Apr 1
17½	15	Comi Credit (3)	4	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	97	97	97	M'r19
104	100½	Comi Inv Tr (3)	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
100½	8	Comi Invest pf	1	100½	100½	100½	M'r 27
27	8	Comi Solv (.55g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
72	51	Com'th & South	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	11	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
100	94	Comw Edis (1.80)	•12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
103½	93¾	Conde Nast .40e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
27	8	Congoleum-N (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr 8
23⅜	18⅛	Consol Aire (1e)	7	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
21⅜	16⅛	Consol Cig (1½g)	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr 9
11⅜	7⅜	Cons Cop (⅛g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	20	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	April
⅞	⅞	Cons Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 8
9	7⅛	Cons Film pf ¾k	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 2
21⅜	13⅜	Cons Laundries	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Apr 4
61⅜	5	Consol Oil (⅛)	302	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
43⅜	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Apr 9
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr 8
96⅛	85½	Con Inow pf(4½)	1	85½	85½	85½	Apr 7
13½	12	Container (½e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅜	23⅜	Cont Baking	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
27¾	22⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Apr 2
8¼	7¼	Cont Can (½e)	7	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
42	33⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	Apr
31⅜	26	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
19⅞	17⅜	Cont Motors .10e	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅜	Cont Oil Del ¾e	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Apr 4
51½	45	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Apr 4
55⅝	44¼	Cop weld S (.80)	10	10	10	10	
5⅝	3⅜	Cop weld pf(2½)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Apr 7
14	12¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	44⅛	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
14⅞	12¼	Coty Inc (⅝g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	April1
147⅜	121½	Coty Internat'l	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
8	6¼	Crane Co (1g)	2	14	14	14	Apr 8
19⅛	16⅜	Crosley (.30g)	12	7½	7½	7½	Apr 9
41	32	Crown C&S ¼e	3	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	Apr 8
36	29⅜	Crown Zel (½e)	2	11	10⅞	11	April0
79½	72¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
9	6¾	Crucible pf (5)	1	73	73	73	April0
83	74½	Cuban-Am Sug	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13¼	10	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	81	80½	80½	Apr 2
18⅜	13	Cudany Pack	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7	4	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	14	14	14	
18¾	14

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Consumer Buying Power Record in 1941

NEW YORK (Wide World-Associated Press)—The American people last year had more effective spending power and passed a bigger chunk of it—$54,300,000,000—over retail counters than ever before in history, an authority on sales estimated.

The estimate was made by the magazine "Sales Management," widely accepted by executives for its annual total and detailed regional sales figures, which precede by several months the official Government reports.

The imprint of war showed clearly through the complicated city, county, State and regional analyses, with the boom towns of the industrial front climbing into prominence in the national aggregates.

Of the country's "richest" cities, those with the greatest effective buying power per capita, Washington, D. C., topped the 1941 list with $1,485 for each person in the population.

But following in order, with average buying power ranging from $1,386 to $1,255 were Hartford, Conn.; Long Beach, Calif.; Pasadena, Calif.; New Haven, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; San Francisco; Bridgeport, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn., and Seattle.

Income Up Sharply

The effective buying income of the nation, which the survey defined as all the income produced, less certain non-spendable portions, such as surpluses retained in corporation reserves, and social security payments by companies and individuals, was $91,120,000,000 last year, nearly $17,000,000,000 more than in 1940, and about $10,000,000,000 above the 1929 boom year.

The non-spendable income last year was about $4,500,000,000, so the total national income, it estimated, was above $95,000,000,000.

The difference between the effective buying income and the considerably smaller amount spent at retail was accounted for by taxes, housing expenses, interest, savings, and other outgo which is subtracted from individual budgets before retail purchases are made.

But, the study indicated, last year, both the per-family and the individual income available for regular retail buying rose sharply to new records despite higher individual taxes.

The average family expenditures in retail outlets ran to $1,562 last year compared with $1,317 the previous year.

Important was factor bearing on the increase in effective spending power in many regions, the figures indicated, was growth in population in a number of centers as workers swarmed into the war factories.

In a field survey of population changes in 104 cities since the 1940 census, the magazine found only three whose inhabitants were fewer. In 20 cities especially affected by war industries, percentage increases from the 1940 census to March 1, 1942, ranged from 7.6 per cent for Augusta, Ga., (although its Metropolitan area grew 27.3 per cent) to 460 per cent for Newcastle, N. H., town in the Portsmouth shipbuilding area whose inhabitants increased from 500 in 1940 to 2,300 at present.

Of the major cities, Baltimore, with a population growth of 165,000 or 19.2 per cent since the census date, topped the list, on a percentage basis.

Los Angeles Busy

Los Angeles, aircraft, naval and shipbuilding center, was among the important cities showing large increases in actual numbers of people, with 100,000 or 6.6 per cent added to its 1940 total of 1,504,000.

Smaller cities or metropolitan areas showed such percentage increases in population as this:

Metropolitan area of Newport News-Norfolk, Portsmouth, Va., 61.9 per cent; Burlington, Iowa, 60 per cent; New London, Conn., 52.5; Charleston, S. C., 49.1; San Diego, Calif., 47.7; Corpus Christi, Texas, 44.5.

The survey also gave the first estimates for 1941 of the actual number of retail dollars which flowed into merchants' coffers in the leading cities.

The first 10 in retail volume, with the estimated cash-register readings, were:

New York City, $3,694,440,000; Chicago, $1,934,852,000; Philadelphia, $1,088,724,000; Detroit, $986,940,000; Los Angeles, $920,899,000; Boston, $632,511,000; Washington, $600,000,000; Cleveland, $568,307,000; Baltimore, $560,317,000; Pittsburgh, $479,036,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, April 13

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cablest	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†	.2378	.2378	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Uruguay—peso†	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.5180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8688	.8675	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Steel Output Record Broken

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The crew of a 160-inch continuous type plate mill of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. broke the world's record for plate production in a day by turning out 72,530 tons, exceeding its own previous record by more than 9,000 tons, the corporation announced.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3s 48-46	107.30	107.30	107.30
1 4¼s 52-47	115.23	115.23	115.23
10 2¼s 58-52	101.19	101.19	101.19

New York City Bonds

3s 80	104	103⅞	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79¼	79¼	79¼
12 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	66¼	66⅛	66⅛
6 Am Int 5½s 49	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
32 Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107½	107½
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	90	90	90
2 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	104	104	104
3 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81¼	81¼	81¼
4 A C Line cit 4s 52	69½	69½	69½
3 AC Line 5s 45	63	62¾	62¾
14 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	98½	98½	98½
16 B&O 95 st A	61½	61½	61½
39 B&O 95 st C	32	31⅞	31⅞
24 B&O 2000 st D	36¾	36¼	36⅛
2 B&O 96 st P	31⅞	31¾	31¾
138 B&O cv 60 st	31⅞	31¾	31¾
17 B&O 4s 48	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
6 B&OPL&E&WV 4s 51	61	60½	60½
6 B&O S W 50 st	54	52⅝	54
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	42	42⅜	43
5 Benef Ind Loan 2¾s 56	97	97	97
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Bost&Me 5s 67	79	79	79
33 Bost & Me 4½s 70	39⅞	39½	39¾
2 Bost&Me 4s 60	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80	80	80
5 Bush Term 4s 52	37½	37⅜	37½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	80½	80½	80½
1 Can Nat Ss 69 Oct	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	112	112	112
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107½	107½	107½
4 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	100	100	100
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	17¾	17¾	17¾
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	57½	57	57½
4 Cen Pac 4s 49	76¾	76¾	76¾
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	20	20	20
8 Certain-td 5½s 48	18	18	18
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	87	87	87
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102¾	102½	102½
2 C&O 1st 4½s 89 R&A	103	103	103
24 Chi & Alton 3s 49	121	121	121
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	78	78	78
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 CB&Q 4s 1T 49	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94¾	94¼	94¾
13 Chi & E Ill inc 97	89	89	89
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	27½	27	27
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	38⅜	38½	38½
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
54 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9¼	9¼	9¼
97 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	16½	16¼	16¼
10 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	50½	50½	50½
14 CM&SP gen 4s 89	50¾	50¾	50¾
8 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	50	49¾	49¾
4 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	48	48	48
54 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	33	33	33
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21½
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21	20¾	21
8 Chi & NW 4s 87	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	31⅜	31¼	31⅝
16 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32	32	32
5 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	31½	31	31½
94 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
28 CRI&P 4s 88	3	2⅞	2⅞
64 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	26¼	26	26
2 CSt P&Q NOMem 4s 51	14½	14	14½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	107	106⅞	107
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	101½	101½	101½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Chi Gt Co 5s 43	96	96	96
4 CCC&StL gen 4½s 77	42½	42½	42½
14 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	50¾	50¾	50¾
6 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	72¾	72⅝	72⅝
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70½	70⅜	70⅜
5 Col Gt So 4½s 80	70½	70½	70½
32 Columbia G 5s 52 May	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89⅛	88⅜	88⅝
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	86½	86½	86½
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	107	107	107
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba R R 5½s '46 rct	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 D & R G 4s '36	29½	29½	29½
8 D & R G West 5s '55	17	17	17
96 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	3¼	3	3¼
32 D & R G West 5s '78	3	3	3
4 Det Ed 4s '65	17⅜	17¼	17¼
8 Det Ed 3½s '70	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 El Paso & SW 5s '65	109¾	109¼	108⅝
1 Erie 4½s '57	69	69	69
31 Erie 4½s 2s1s	105	105⅜	105⅜
4Erie 4s '95	48¾	48¼	48¼
285 Fla E Cst 5s '74	92¼	92	92¼
40 Fla C Cst 5s '74 ct	12½	11⅝	12
21 FondaJ&G2-4s 82fnd	11⅛	10¼	10¼
17 FondaJ&G2-4s 82 ct	4	3¾	4
23 Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	37⅛	37¼	37⅛
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	98	97¾	98
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Nt Nor 4½s '76 D	95	95	95
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	86	86
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85½	85½	85½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	98	98	98
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	53½	53½	53½
9 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	111	111	111
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41½	41⅜	41½
45 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	45½	45½	45½
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	13⅞	13	13
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	52½	52½	52½
23 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
2 Ill Cen 5½s 55	57	56¾	56¾
36 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	50½	50	50
2 Indpls Lou 4s 56	46¼	46	46
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	24	23	23
5 Int Gt Nor 6s 56B	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	17½	17½	17½
2 Int Paper 6s 55	26¼	26¼	26¼
18 Int TT 4½s 52	105⅛	104¾	104¾
30 Int T&T 5s 55	50½	50	50½
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	52½	52¼	52½
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 KC Smith 5s 50	51½	51½	51½
5 KC Term 4s 60	71	71	71
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	109	109	109
5 Lac Gas 6s 42A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Lac Gas 6s 42B	95½	95½	95½
5 LE&West 3s 47	95½	95½	95½
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Leh & N Jct 4s '65 A	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74st	95	95	95
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	65	65	65
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	50½	50½	50½
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	39	39	39
1 Long Dock 3¾s '50	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 Long Isl 5s '49 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	84	84	84
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Lou&Nash 4½s2003	103½	103½	103½
10 Lou&Nash 4½s M 4s '52	96½	96½	96½
1 Marion StShov 6s'47 st	88½	88½	88½
5 McCrory Stre 3¼s '65	98½	98½	98½
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	103¼	103¼	103¼
35 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
11 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
27 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	39¼	39	39
8 M-K-H 4½s 78	20¼	20	20
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34⅝	34½	34½
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	42¼	42	42⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
50 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	30¼	30	30¼
25 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¼	30	30
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	30¼	30	30
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	43½	43⅜	43½
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	68	68	68
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	71¾	71¾	71¾
8 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	68½	68½	68½
12 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	50½	50¼	50½
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	47	47	47
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	44	44	44
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¾	55½	55¼
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¾	50	50¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
12 NYC 3¾s 46	96	96	96
9 NYC&HR 3½s 97	57¼	56¾	57¼
10 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	75	74¾	74¾
1 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	82	82	82
1 NY Ch & StL 3½s 47	67¾	66⅞	66⅞
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	99	99	99
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	112¾	112¾	112¾
38 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	56⅞	56¾	56¾
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	40	39½	40
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
27 NYNH&H 4s 47	38	37⅞	38
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	33¼	33	33
10 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33¾	33¾	33¾
5 NYNH&H cv 2½s 56	31¼	31	31
3 NY O & W gen 4s 55	31¼	31¼	31¼
4 NY S&W 1st 5s 37	2	2	2
150 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	33½	33½	33½
19 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	89	89	89
2 Nort & W 4s 96	6¾	6¾	7
7 Nor Am Co 3½s 61	22¾	22½	22½
37 Nor Pac 4s 2047	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	101¼	101¼	101½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	68¾	67¾	68⅜
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
35 Nor Pac 4s 97	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛
5 Nor Pac cv 4s 97 reg	75⅛	75⅛	75⅜
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73	73	73
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
21 Otis Steel 4½s 52A	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
1 Pacific Cat 1st 5s 46	97	96⅝	96⅝
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	87	87	87
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 B	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
5 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Pen Co 4s 63	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Pen L & E 3½s 69	102	102	102
16 Pen RR 4½s 5s 68	106½	106½	106½
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	109½	109½	109½
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	103½	103¼	103⅜
8 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	99⅝	99¼	99¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	99½	99⅝	99⅝
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	85	85	85
11 Pere Marq 5s 56	6½	6⅛	6½
18 Pere Marq 4½s 56	72½	72	72
10 Phila Co 4½s 61	63¼	63	63
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	95¾	95¾	96¾
14 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
1 PCC & St. 5s 70 A	27	27	27
5 PCC & St. 5s 75 B	107	107	107
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58 A	107	107	107
2 PittsWVa 4½s 60 C	61	61	61
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	61¼	61¼	61¼
14 Prov Sec 4s 57	82¾	82¾	82¾
	71¼	71¼	71¼

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
14 Readg 4½s 97 A	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	98	98	98
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102½	102½	102½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 RI Ark & L 4½s 34	21	20½	21
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	14½	14½	14½
5 Rutland Can 4s 49	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	7	7	7
5 St L S F 5s 50 B	73½	73½	73½
3 StLSF 5s 50 ct	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
38 St L S F 4½s 78	16½	16½	16½
17 StLSF4½s 78ct st	16½	16⅝	16⅝
19 St L S F C 4s 50 A	16⅛	16	16
3 St L S F 4s 50 A	16⅛	16	16
4 St L SW rfg 5s 90	16⅛	16	16
11 St L SW 1st 4s 89	27¼	27¼	27¼
7 SAA Pass 4s 43	80½	80½	80½
33 Seab A L cn 6s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
21 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	10⅞	10½	10⅞
4 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9¾	9½	9¾
60 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16	16	16
9 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	8½	8	28½
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	8	8	8
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	101	101	101
10 Sou Pac 4½s 68	105½	105½	105½
35 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55½	55¼	55⅜
26 So Pac 4½s 8 69	54¾	54K	54⅞
22 So Pac rfg 4s 55	55¼	55	55¼
8 So Pac cit 4s 49	69¼	68¼	68¼
18 So Pac 3¾s 46	63⅜	63½	63⅝
55 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	83	83	83
5 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	56⅜	56	56½
2 South Ry 6½s 56	85½	85½	85½
13 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¾	90¾	90¾
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	85¼	85¼	85¼
19 South Ry gen 4s 56	90½	90¼	90½
2 South Ry Mem 5s 96	66⅝	66¼	66¼
20 So Ry 4s St L 51	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜
1 Stand Oil Calif 2¾s 66	85¼	85¼	85¼
8 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105	105	105
2 T C I & RR 5s 51	109¾	109½	109¾
5 T RR A St L 4s 53	121	121	121
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	105½	105½	105½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 TexP-Mp Ter 5½s 64	67	67	67
17 Third Ave 5s 37	101½	102½	101½
47 Third Ave a1 5s 60	100	100	100
5 Tol St L & W 4s 50	13⅜	13	13
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Unit Drug 5s 63	98	98	98
25 Utah P & L 5s 44	92½	92½	92½
1 Va & Sw cn 5s 58	95½	95¼	95½
6 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
9 Wabash 4s 71 wi	37⅛	37	37
1 Walwrth 4s 55	79½	79¼	79¼
12 Warner Bros 6s 48	87	87	87
3 Wash Term 3½s 45	100	100	100
1 West Shore 4s 2361	104½	104½	104½
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47½	47½	47½
6 Westn Md 5½s 77A	45	45	45
5 Western Md 4s 52	99½	99⅝	99½
8 WNY & Pa gen 4s 43	90½	90	90½
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	102 25-32	102	25-32
3 Western Un 5s 51	102 25-32	102	25-32
4 Western Un 5s 60	29¼	29¼	29¼
6 Western Un 4½s 50	85½	85½	85½
17 WestinghElec 2¾s 51	82½	82	82½
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	83¾	83¾	83¾
12 Wis Cen 4s 49	101½	101½	101½
	105½	105½	105½
	46½	46½	46½

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Argentine 4½s 71	72½	72½	72½
5 Australia 4½s 56	49	49	49
1 Belgium 6s 55	92½	92½	92½
24 Brazil 8s 41	33½	33½	33½
9 Brazil 6½s 26-57	28¼	28¼	28¼
9 Brazil 6½s 27-57	29½	29¼	29½
15 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	29¼	29¼	29½
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 Canada 2¾s 45	101	101	101
1 Cile MtBk 6½s 61asd	99	99	99
2 Cile MtBk 6½s 57asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Cile MtgBk6s 61asd	13½	13¾	13½
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
13 Chile s '62 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Colomb 3s '70	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Copenhag 5s '52	35¼	35¼	35¼
6 Costa Rica 7s 51	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 Cuba 5½s 42	17½	17½	17½
5 Denmark 6s 42	108½	108½	108½
1 Denmark 4½s 55	35½	34¾	35½
9 Denmark 4½s 62	31	31	31
4 Dom 5½s 42	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 El Salvador 8s 42ct	70	70	70
5 Norway 4½s 56	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 Norway 4s 63	54	54	54
3 Panama 3½s 94A st	54	54	54
12 Pernambuco 7s 47	59	59	59
51 Peru 7s 59	12¾	12¾	12¾
227 Peru 1st 6s 60	11¼	11¼	11¼
97 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11¼	10	11
10 Porto Aleg 8s 61	11	10½	11
9 Porto Alegre 8s 66	15	15	15
9 Rio de Jan 8s 46	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
22 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	15	15	15
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	13½	13	13½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15¼	14¾	15¼
20 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	17	16¾	17
	14¾	14¾	14¾

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 4,214,700; previous day, 3,926,000; week ago, 9,629,200; year ago, 5,260,500; two years ago, 5,452,700. Jan. 1 to date, 715,803,300; year ago, 676,253,125; two years ago, 498,415,200.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	107½	111½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45½	47½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23½	25
American Equit (1)	14¾	16¼
American Inc Nwk (1½a)	11⅝	12⅝
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	38½	40½
American Surety (2½)	10¼	11¼
Automobile (1a)	43¼	45¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	31¾	33¾
Boston (16a)	28	29
Camden Fire (1)	516	536
Carolina (1.30a)	17⅜	18⅞
City of New York (1.30)	23¾	25¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	18½	20¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	23¼	24½
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	28	30
Firemen's Newark (1.40)	107	112
Franklin Fire (1a)	8¾	9¾
General Reinsurance (2)	23½	25
Georgia Home (1a)	34¾	36⅝
Glens Falls (1.60)	21½	23
Globe & Republic (1½)	36	38
Globe & Rutgers	7¾	8¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	22½	23½
Hartford Fire (2a)	20⅝	22
Home Fire Sec	74	77
Home Insurance (1.20a)	3⅜	3¾
Homestead (1)	24¾	26¼
Knickerbocker (½)	15⅜	16⅞
Lincoln Fire	2¼	3¼
Maryland Casualty	2¼	3¼
Massachusetts Bond	1⅞	2⅜

Senate Committee Chairman Sees Withholding Tax Inevitable

Civilian Goods Restrictions More Severe

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—From the golf links to the kitchen, by way of the garage, new Government restrictions left additional drastic clamps on the civilian economy today.

On top of a far-reaching order prohibiting all non-essential building construction for the duration of the war, WPB stymied many a golfer by stopping golf club production, effective May 31. Manufacture of golf balls already has ceased.

Reaching into every American home, the board fixed specifications governing manufacture of women's clothing, prohibited civilian use of copper screens, ordered supplies of jute for carpets and rugs cut 50 per cent this month, and restricted gasoline supplies to service stations in the East and Pacific Northwest to one-third of deliveries received in December, January and February.

Of major significance, comparable in importance to the stoppage of building construction, a pending WPB order will prohibit the use of iron and steel in scores of items, many of which cannot be made of other materials.

At a press conference, Donald Nelson, WPB chairman, declared the iron and steel curtailment would round out the first phase of the Government's curtailment and conversion program, which will have stopped production, by May 31, of virtually all consumer durable goods—the ordinary luxuries of the nation's peacetime economy.

Other developments of importance to business and industry the past week were:

Wholesalers, distributors, jobbers, branch warehouses, dealers and retailers have been ordered to carry only limited inventories of 19 types of supplies.

Supplies covered by the order are: Automotive, aviation, builders, construction, dairy, electrical, farm, foundry, grain elevator, hardware, health, industrial, plumbing and heating, railroad, refrigeration, restaurant, textile mill, transmission and welding and cutting supplies.

Ingenious car owners who have changed wheels and rims to permit use of obsolete-size tires were given OPA approval of this measure, but were warned that supplies of obsolete shoes are limited.

Typewriter rationing was delayed a week.

In the price field, curling irons, toasters, waffle irons, flat irons, and 40 other common electrical household appliances had their retail prices frozen at March 30 levels by OPA to prevent runaway prices. This extends retail price control to practically all household appliances made of metal that have been the subject of curtailment orders by the WPB. A forthcoming WPB curtailment order also brought OPA action to avert speculative price increases for a number of plumbing fixtures. Prices were frozen as of March 30.

Other price actions by OPA during the week affected paperboard; ponderosa pine doors, windows, sashes and frames; dressed hogs, and crude petroleum from new wells.

Murray Offers Bill That Would Set Up Rubber Authority

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to establish and finance a United State Rubber Authority under which Government synthetic rubber plants would produce 400,000 tons of rubber a year has been introduced by Senator James Murray (D) of Montana.

Declaring that "this nation can no more survive without rubber than without food and water," Senator Murray said he was convinced "it is folly to rely upon the present totally inadequate projects to supply rubber even for vital needs."

His bill would appropriate $1,000,000,000 capital stock to start the authority's operations, and would require that plants should be constructed at decentralized locations, adjacent to sources of raw material.

"I have in mind," Senator Murray said, "that we have a petroleum industry in Montana, and I see no reason why this situation should not be recognized in the establishment of these plants." Other western states, he said, also were logical places, not only because they had the raw materials, but because they are "strategically located."

In a prepared statement, he said that "so far, private industry has failed to give us rubber. I hope it will not continue so to fail. I believe in private enterprise and it must be preserved by every proper means. But we can not wait 18 months. We must have more than merely half or two-thirds of our estimated needs. We must have rubber now."

Representative Beiter (D) of New York, introduced similar legislation in the House.

Real Estate Bonds Show Further Advance in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

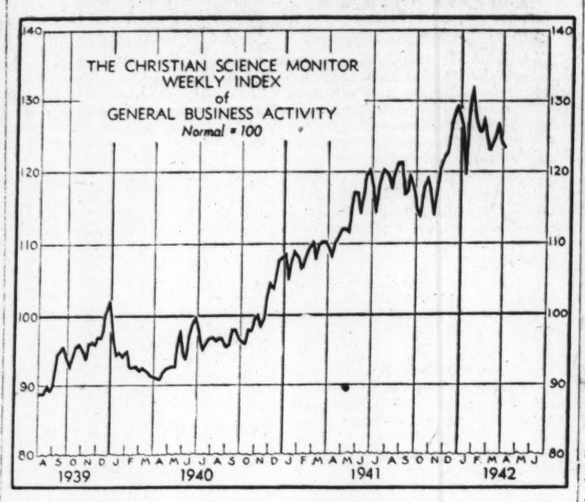
NEW YORK—The average price of real estate bonds showed an increase of 0.3 per cent in the month of March in contrast to the market action of most other types of securities. This advance brings the improvement in the first three months of 1942 to 3 per cent, according to the Amott-Baker Real Estate Bond Price Average.

The average price per $1,000 bond was $311 on March 31, compared to $302 on Dec. 31, 1941, and $281 on Dec. 31, 1940. These prices have shown a consistent upward trend, since the middle of 1940, almost two years ago, with a break shown only in the month of December. During the month 71 issues of the total 200 increased in price, while 55 decreased and 74 remained unchanged.

WPB Controls Goatskin Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has taken control over all supplies of goatskins suitable for military purposes, to assure ample skins for production of military leather gloves and jackets.

Further Decline Recorded By Monitor Business Index



Continuing the previous week's decline, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity dropped back to the lowest level since early March. For the week ended April 4, the index registered 123.2 (prel.) compared with 124.2 in the preceding week and 109.2 for the corresponding week of last year.

There was a diversity of movement among the three components. One component declined; one advanced, while the third remained unchanged.

Bank debits outside New York City recorded the only decline for the week, failing to show the usual first-of-the-month increase in volume.

Partially offsetting the loss in the debits component was a greater-than-seasonal rise in miscellaneous freight carloadings. While the week's loadings set a new record for the year, the adjusted index was only moderately above the preceding week and well below the high levels reached earlier in the year.

A modest advance in electric power production for the week was in line with expectations for trend upturn. A leveling off on a seasonal basis is customary at this time.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April 4* 1942	March 28, 1942	April 5, 1941
Comined Index	123.2	124.2	109.3
Bk debits outside NYC	130.7	135.0	105.6
Elec power production	114.7	114.7	107.2
Misc carloadings	124.3	123.0	114.7

* Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market rose again last week, and dropped again, the result being a stand-off, on the usual trickle of trading. The market is obviously still sensitive to the war news, as indicated by the sell-off on the Bataan news; traders and investors are worried about Russia, Libya, and the merchant ship shortage. Exports to America's Allies are currently on the decline, presumably as available bottoms are used for troop and munitions movements; only big bombers and transport planes can get about the world at necessary speed.

The unfavorable dividend outlook is another worry. This was reinforced by Colby Chester's warning that General Foods' dividend may have to be cut, by Telephone officials' warnings that the new tax program would cut Telephone earnings by $4.00 a share (which would be well below the current rate) by Western Union's warning that its 1942 earnings will probably fall below 1941, by Reynolds' dividend cut from 50 cents to 35 cents, and by the remembrance of recent cuts by Motors, du Pont, Chrysler, and so on.

More Bearish News

Adding bearishness also is expectation that first-quarter earnings statements now beginning to appear will show decreases by virtue of drastic increases in tax reserves; also contemplation of faint stirrings in Washington toward more hard-boiled handling of matters of profits, price control, etc.

Even the leading motors and steels were down on the Bataan news. Telephone was down on the tax talk. Speculative rail bonds were down, the list appearing toppy after recent strength. Utilities made new 10-year lows. The Dow-Jones industrials again flirted with the 1938 low. But not all was gloom. The little auto companies, now all converted to war, made dandy showings, including Hupp, Graham-Paige, Nash-Kelvinator, and Packard.

On evidence that sugar won't be short as anticipated, the soft-drink companies and some of the sugar mills were up. The first water-rail shipment has now come into New York and is pronounced a "success." Talk is that projected diversion of sugar into invert molasses for alcohol, cut recently from 1,300,000 tons to 800,000 tons, is now to be cut to 300,000 tons; the Cuban crop is larger than anticipated and the beet people are hopeful that better priorities on farm and grinding equipment will enable them to make a substantially bigger crop.

The Price Control Talk

There is uncertainty about how tough the Administration will get with the economics of price control, wages, etc. But the biggest and toughest talk is coming out of OPA, and Mr. Henderson's approach to the matter seems the one 'most likely to succeed." The talk is of an over-all horizontal price-ceiling to be announced Wednesday as of March 1. Retailers are particularly worried, because their prices, which are generally cost-plus-mark-up, may be squeezed pretty hard and there is hope that as in Canada wholesalers will be asked to make corresponding downward adjustment. It will be hard and full of manifest unfairnesses, but many of these appear inevitable.

Another big prbolem is the wage-price situation. There is now doubt here that the unions will get their request for $1.00 a day more from the steel companies. It is felt that sooner or later, probably sooner, labor will have to take a freezing of wages. But the price of this will probably be something at least the near-equivalent of currently proposed profit limitations, more for psychological - political reasons than for reasons of revenue. With the large companies, at least, for each dollar of cost the Treasury saves through a profit limit, it will lose between 80 and 85 cents of normal, surtax, and excess profits taxes, so the net gain will be about 18 cents, less the heavily increased cost of policing contractors' books with accountants.

The utilities are particularly worried about the taxes, as indicated by their decline to new lows and the steady weakness in the preferred list. They have no real hope of recouping anything in rate increases, despite the fact that in theory at least rates must allow a "fair return" to investors after everything, including taxes. They can probably raise their rates to big industrial buyers, who understand their plight, do not find power costs important anyway, and would rather have the rates raised now than after the war. But the hope of getting higher rates from small commercial or residential consumers is hardly worth considering

Treasury Operations Lauded

Incidentally, the newspapers seem to have misconstrued the recent Supreme Court rate decision. There was no mention of the Brandeis prudent investment principle in the majority opinion at all, but only by the Murphy-Black-Douglas minority.

Allotments on the Treasury's certificate offering were unexpectedly high. The Treasury is being given a great deal of credit round Wall Street for smooth and efficient handling of the enormous money-market operations of March, the largest on record, yet carried through without a hitch.

With war bond sales still going poorly there is talk of lifting the limit on the F and G series. The insurance companies have lifted sharply their rate of buying of governments. There is still a scarcity of very short-term issues in the markets, bills and certificates such as the banks prefer.

Many banks, to preserve their ratio of deposits to capital and surplus, are holding back dividends. They are also keeping their war-loan accounts down so that they won't be squeezed suddenly. The WPB order limiting equipment to be delivered to the rails caused the withdrawal of five equipment issues before sale.

South American bonds have been extremely strong this year. One reason for Bonbrights's closing up shop for the duration may be the unfavorable outlook for utility holding company structures, in which it used to be quite active.

Canadian Automobile Sales Drop in February

OTTAWA (CP)—Sales of new passenger automobiles in Canada in February declined 59 per cent in number and 55 per cent in retail value compared with sales in the same month a year ago, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

The Bureau said 2,733 passenger models were sold for $3,754,396, compared with 6,717 which sold for $8,359,840 in the same month last year.

February commercial vehicle sales declined 11 per cent in number but increased 4 per cent in value with 2,200 units selling for $3,018,869 against 2,459 for $2,907,205.

Compulsory Savings Near, Says Senator

WASHINGTON (AP)—A program of "induced savings" to help ward off inflation and finance the war was advocated by Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee.

At the same time Senator George and other Senators urged overall control of prices and wages, replacing the present selective price control system, as part of the general anti-inflation campaign that President Roosevelt said was being mapped.

"If we were brutually realistic we would know that some system of compulsory savings is not far off," Senator George said in an interview. "Before we get to that I favor trying a voluntary system of induced savings, as part of the pending new tax bill."

He explained that by "induced savings" he had in mind a system whereby a taxpayer would be allowed certain deductions from net taxable income for income invested in Government bonds, or other war securities.

Senator George also said he felt that a "withholding tax is inevitable now or later" and suggested this might be started at 5 per cent of "all wages, salaries, dividends, and interest payable at the source." While Treasury authorities have talked about a 15 per cent withholding tax, Senator George said he favored a start at the 5 per cent level, adding that this should raise $4,000,000,000 in revenue.

Discussing excessive profits, he said he believed these could best be reclaimed under tax programs, but that some special overall limit on profits from war contract profits might be advisable.

Support for overall control of prices, wages and salaries has been voiced by Senators O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), Vandenberg (R-Mich.), and Pepper (D-Fla.).

Senator O'Mahoney told reporters the public and country were "impatient with Washington" because of a tendency to "take half steps" on the war program and related problems.

The western Senator said the public wanted a "full utilization of our human and material resources" and this could be attained best through all-out programs, including something akin to the Baruch plan.

Plant Managers Favor Percentage Limit on Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Managers of industrial plants polled by the magazine Modern Industry voted 54.3 to 45.7 in favor of placing a percentage limit on the profits of war manufacture, it was announced here today.

Regional results of the poll, to appear in the April 15 issue of Modern Industry, showed the war-conscious Pacific Coast giving the lagest majority in favor of limiting war profits, while the industrial East voted against. The poll percentages showed: New England, 42.2 for, 57.7 against; Mid-Atlantic, 45.9 for, 54.1 against; North Central, 49.7 for, 50.3 against; South, 51.4 for and 48.6 against; West, 65.6 for, 34.4 against, and Pacific Coast, 70.9 for and 29.1 against.

U. S. Adds More Names to Blacklist

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has added 452 firms and individuals in Latin America and European neutral countries to its already lengthy blacklist.

The State Department named 342 firms and individuals in the other American repiblics and 110 others in Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey as acting for the benefit of the enemy and with which United States citizens are forbidden to trade.

There are now approximately 7,500 rms and individuals in these countries on the United States blacklist.

Phila. Brokerage Firm Announces Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Marking what is probably the largest expansion of any Philadelphia investment brokerage firm in many years, is the announcement being made by Butcher & Sherrerd of the addition to its organization of 25 security men and the opening of a new department to deal in government insured Federal Housing Administration mortgage bonds.

According to the announcement Frederick T. Seving and Charles G. Rodgers, both prominent in local investinment circles, have become associated with Butcher & Sherrerd as managers of the firm's investment department.

The new FHA mortgage department will be under the direction of Joseph L. Aylsworth, Jr., and William F. Sey.

Chilean Nitrates, Copper Seen Reaching Axis

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Salvadore Ocampo, Undersecretary of the Chilean Federation of Workers, said in a statement that Chilean nitrates and copper were finding their way to Axis countries by transfer from Argentine freighters to Spanish ships at Buenos Aires.

"A thick layer of wheat was placed on top of the nitrates to cover the contraband which doubtless went to Germany or Italy," Mr. Ocampo said.

Takes New Post

B. K. Moffitt

Appointed to the newly created post of Educational Director for the Devoe & Raynolds Co. Mr. Moffitt formerly held a similar position with the United States Rubber Co.

G. M. Heads Ordered To Pay Back Large Sum to Corporation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13 — Eight present or former executives of the General Motors Corporation were directed to reimburse the company for $4,348,044, plus interest charges estimated at $2,000,000, in a decision handed down Saturday by Judge Vincent L. Liebell in United States District Court here.

The court held that the officers had managed improperly the corporation's bonus funds, had wasted corporate assets and had made an unauthorized distribution of stock valued at $1,567,983. The officers included Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., George Whitney, Junius S. Morgan and Donaldson Brown.

In the decision on the suit, brought by three minority stockholders of this city, Judge Liebell ruled specifically that the bonuses paid to the executives could not be considered excessive because of the competition for first-class administrators then existent in the automobile industry. He criticized, however, the various methods used to calculate the bonuses and ruled that in the case of the formation of the General Motors Management Corporation, which was the medium for distributing bonuses, the stockholders were not fully informed of all details.

Cargo War Risk Rates Increased

NEW YORK (AP) — Marine underwriters made sharp increases in cargo war risk insurance rates on numerous trade routes, reflecting the increased tempo of submarine warfare in the Indian Ocean and expectations for the Atlantic.

Rates on shipments between the U. S. and Ceylon were raised to $15 per $100 from $10 and on cargoes moving between the U. S. and eastern ports between the Gulf of Aden and Cape Comorin at the southern tip of India to $12.50 per $100 from $9.

Rates on cargoes moving between the U. S. and west coast ports of the United Kingdom were lifted to $10 per $100 from $7.50. To and from Egyptian Mediterranean ports the rate was raised to $10 from $8.50.

In the Atlantic, U. S. to Greenland shipments now come under a rate of $6 per $100, compared with $4 previously in effect, and to and from Iceland the rate will be $7.50.

Comparable increases were made on certain western hemisphere rates covering cargoes moving along the Atlantic coast, to the West Indies, U. S. Gulf and South America.

Further Increases In Profits Shown

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reported during the past week, showing profits per share of common stock, included:

	Year ended Dec. 31 1941	1940
Reynolds metals	$2.53	$2.10
20th Century-Fox	2.03	*
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet	3.09	1.85
Ingersoll-Rand	8.18	7.03
Fairchild Aviation	3.14	1.92

*Net loss.

Canadian Business Index 7.2 P. C. Above Year Ago

OTTAWA (CP)—Index of Canada's physical volume of business for January and February stood at 137.5, a gain of 7.2 per cent when compared with the index for the same two months last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The industrial production index stood at 144.9, a gain of 2.3 per cent, while the index of wholesale prices was 94.3, an 11.3 per cent gain.

Record U. S. Steel Output

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, announced that the subsidiary companies of the corporation in March established all-time records in producing nearly 2,000,000 tons of blast furnace products and almost 2,600,000 tons of steel ingots and castings.

New Economic System Seen After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After the war is over the United States will witness a mixed economy based on full employment and full production—a drastically changed economic system now designated simply as "X," according to a prediction by Stuart Chase in a special report to the Twentieth Century Fund.

The noted author and economist says, "If you hold your ear close to the ground, you can hear a muffled roar echoing around the whole world. It is the voice of the people demanding security and an end to the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty. . . . This profound and revolutionary urge for security, work and hope affects all classes in the community, especially the middle income groups."

Full Employment Vital

As he gauges the working out of this world-wide force in the United States, Mr. Chase foresees in this country a modified system of free enterprise, sustained at key points by government controls. Full employment will be insured by a system of public works in housing, conservation, power development, transport facilities. Every effort should be made to develop new products for the consumer industries."

Mr. Chase looks upon such a system as the logical outcome of trends that have been developing in this country since 1914. He says, "This program can only be taken as a kind of opening gun. The most significant thing about it is . . . a 'mixed' economy in which private enterprise shares the field with public works and government controls. . . . This is what we have been experiencing, only more of the same to come."

In attempting to name the emerging system, Mr. Chase refers to it as "something called 'X'" and says, "If we do not know yet what to call it, we can at least describe its major characteristics."

Defining the specific objectives of the new system, Mr. Chase cites five major points:

Full employment—All men and women seeking work which cannot be found in private industry should be employed by the state.

Full and prudent use of material resources—Idle plant and idle machines must become as great a scandal as idle men. Natural resources, however, especially soils, waters, forests, must be utilized without progressive deterioration of these assets.

Guarantee of the five essentials to every citizen—Food, housing, clothing, health services, education.

Social insurance—At all major exposed points in the social structure. This would include old-age allowances, benefits for sickness, accident, temporary unemployment, childbearing.

Labor standards—These would include minimum wages, maximum hours, standards for working conditions, in every branch of employment.

Sounds Note of Hope

In his discussion of the new system, Mr. Chase sounds a note of hope both for winning the war and winning the peace which is to follow. "The challenge to democracies is not so much a military one, in the long run, as it is a social one. Can the democracies provide the goods which the people demand in this revolutionary age, and continue to be democracies?

"The United States has everything it takes to meet the challenge, except recognizing that there is one. It has the resources, the man power, the science and technical skills, to give the people all they demand, without surrendering the ballot or the Bill of Rights."

Bringing figures to support his thesis, Mr. Chase says, "During the stagnation of the 1930's, it has been conservatively estimated that 100,000,000 man years of labor in this country were wasted through unemployment, and the National Resources Planning Board calculates that, as a result, $200,000,000,000 worth of potential goods and services were lost."

Mr. Chase declares this is exactly the kind of social waste the new economic system will not tolerate. On the question of how the five-point program of the future is to be financed, he says, "Where's the money coming from? Out of that 100,000,000 man years of work wasted; out of that $200,000,000,000 of production which never was produced. It will come from the same place that the bombers, tanks and battleships are now coming from—out of the full employment of the people."

New Manual Describes Military Uses of Varnish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In answer to the needs of the growing number of manufacturing establishments which are being converted to the production of military equipment, Jones-Dabney Company, Louisville, Ky., the industrial division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, has prepared a comprehensive manual setting forth and describing the specifications which have been issued by the Government in regard to lacquers, varnishes, enamels and synthetic resins used in the production of military equipment and supplies.

The manual, prepared for ready reference, and entitled "War Specification Products," cites and identifies the specifications, lists the various issuing bureaus, and explains the various applications or uses.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

SALESMEN WANTED

MATURE SALESMAN WANTED
Five-year-old Texas Company expanding activities in Southern, Central and Pacific Coast States. Can use executive type salesman for each State to sell intangible service to commercial and industrial users of Electricity and Gas. Must make Bond, have car and travel, working all size towns. Each sale pays good commission. Necessary spend week with Sales Manager learning presentation. Capable men should earn $100 that week. Thereafter earnings commensurate with ability. Give details of experience, also references. X-8, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENT, 9 rooms, 3 baths, unfurnished; convenience, comfort, no train or auto expense. Apply Supt., 290 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Attractive, newly renovated corner suite in modern elevator apartment house; living room, dining room, 2 chambers; kitchen with new inlaid linoleum, $65; convenient to transportation; connecting garage. HARRY A. GILBERT, Inc., 279 Broadway. Somerset 8054.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LARGE, SPACIOUS apartment, unfurnished; excellent location; 5 master bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 servants' rooms with bath, exceptionally large drawing room, library and large reception hall. Call 1198.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, VA.—LARGE, BRIGHT ROOM New house, convenient bus; gentleman. Telephone GLebe 3903

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1782 East 19th St.—Beautiful room, private house; reasonable; (Kingshighway Brighton Line). Tel. ES. 5-9433

N. Y. C., 15 Sheridan Square—Bed-sitting room with full kitchen, also pleasant room for business girl. Tel. CH. 4-7805.

N. Y. C., 532 West 111th St. (Apt. 66)—Large, attractive front double room, kitchen privileges, $8.50. CA. 8-3210.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—DOUBLE ROOM, well ventilated, next to bath; convenient transportation. 3566 11 St. N. W. CO 9833W.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1212

WANTED—Return load from Washington, D. C. or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3288

CARE FOR CHILDREN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—She has a home to share with food, rest and loving care for children by the hour or day. 2442 39th Pl., N. W. EMerson 3022.

HELP WANTED

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Organist and soloist, Christian Scientists preferred. Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ninth St. and Prospect Avenue.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED beauty shop operator, good salary, pleasant working conditions in long established shop. Boston. CIRcle 9830.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORK—Good plain cook, or nurse maid; young colored woman; family of Christian Scientists; sleep in; excellent references; $15.00 week. P-2, 2614 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANTIQUES

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned house. will call anywhere. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9807.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

APRIL is brake and light inspection month. Get your sticker here!
HOOVER MOTORS Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100

BICYCLES

PARAMOUNT CYCLE & SUPPLY CO.
Wholesale — New — Retail
53 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON CAP. 5830

CAMERA SUPPLIES

FILM RENTALS
3 REELS, 16 mm., $1. 3 reels, 8 mm., $1. Come in and tell us about your party.
LEE'S CAMERA SUPPLY, ELIOT 1074, MASS.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COMPANION for young lady evenings; an intelligent mature woman employed during day; room and board in exchange; suburbs Y-1, 2614 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Rig. 1016, Boston, Mass.

FUR STORAGE

ONE of New York's leading wholesale furriers with extra storage space will store your fur coat for $1 including $100 insurance, protected by a five million dollar company. Increased valuation slightly higher. No pick up or delivery—bring your coat direct to our wholesale showroom and save. Guaranteed cleaning with furriers' sawdust process, $5. Remodeling and repairing at low factory rates. Seymour S. Ocean Furs, Inc., 131 West 30th Street, New York, third floor, right in the heart of the wholesale fur market.

A-B-C Dry Cleaners, Inc., Las. 2000 (Mass.).
SAFEST FUR STORAGE

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
Capable, reliable; reasonable. 11 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C. (Room 1306).

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

NEWTON'S RUG CLEANERS
A-B-C Dry Cleaners, Inc., Las. 2000 (Mass.).

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, Han. 9800, Boston.

TAILORS

MEN'S SUITS AND COATS
Tailoring, Cleaning and Pressing
ORAVAS, 893 Elm, Manchester, N. H.

TAXIS

CHECKER CAB CO., 15 Stark St., Manchester, N. H. Call 80—Taxi, bus service, regular bus schedule to Air Base.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400.

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART
136 W. 52nd St., N. Y. Tel. CHelsea 2-7113

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2143, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality Printing

C. WILLIAM GRAY
GEorgia 4036
5425 Georgia Avenue, N. W.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

ANTOINE RIVAT CAN SOLVE YOUR HAIR PROBLEMS
PERMANENT WAVE SPECIALIST
An Aristocrat $10 Permanent—including feather haircut for $6.00
50c Service—Open Evenings
ANTOINE RIVAT BEAUTY SALON
Room 307, Albee Building
1426 G Street, N. W. ME. 9748

Maine

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
Painting and Interior Decorating Paints—Varnishes Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

Every home should have a piano.
A complete line of the best known makes.
ALSO PIANO TUNING
HERBERT L. WHITE
7 WESTERN AVE. AUBURN, MAINE
TEL. 607

Flanders
62 COURT STREET
AUBURN, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

ARCH-PRESERVER and WALK-OVER Shoes for Men and Women
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine
Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service

Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 634 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-3794

Call for Your Free Copy of "My Sterling Diary"
Also useful for keeping Insurance Data.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

SLACKS
FOR EVERY DAY AND DEFENSE WORK
$4.95 $5.95
Smartest of all is grey flannel, beautifully tailored. Also in navy, brown, or green. Other slacks in corduroy, whipcord, plaids and checks.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422 Call and Deliver

H·A·T·S
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

New Hampshire

CONCORD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"NYLON"
Neckwear
A Splendid Assortment at $1.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER

OUR WISEST CUSTOMERS WHO KNOW THE WOOL SITUATION ARE BUYING BLANKETS NOW
HARRY G. EMMONS

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

DOVER
Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS **OIL-O-MATIC** HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Spring is now with us. So buy your new Hats and Dresses and Accessories now from
Michel's

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

MANCHESTER
Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1213 82 Malvern St.

ELLIOTT FUEL CO.
Government Instructions are to fill your coal bin. 'Tend to yours now.
PHONE 7839
286 Douglas Street

Golinas PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
866 SOMERVILLE STREET

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
516 HARVARD

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shagmoor **COATS**

Buttoned Swagger or Fitted Service Classic
•
No substitute for the 100% wool exclusive Shagmoor fabrics.
•
Years of wear in their fine tailoring and unusual designs.

JAMES W. HILL COMPANY
MANCHESTER, N. H.

SPRING . . . DRESS-UP TIME FOR YOUR HOME

Beautiful New Curtains and Drapes. Rugs — Occasional Chairs — Tables — or your entire home from attic to basement.

C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets

DEMONSTRATION *of* VALUE
We are in a better position than ever to demonstrate what great purchasing power, plenty of ready cash and foresight and timing of purchase can do to give you great values.
The Store for All New Hampshire
LEAVITT'S

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

NOVELTY GARDENS
Beautiful and Unusual
Tel. 309

FLORALIA FLOWERS
29 Hanover Res. Goffstown 84
Spring and Summer
SHOES
All Sizes for All the Family
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 Elm Street

PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

ROCHESTER
J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.
Wearing Apparel for the Whole Family at Popular Prices
61 North Main St., Rochester, N. H.

Rhode Island

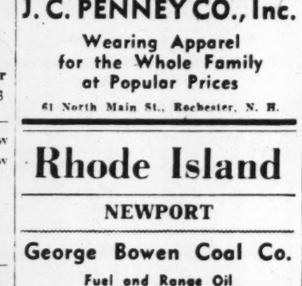
NEWPORT
George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 3600

Featuring
SHOES for Women
Hosiery and Handbags
HENRY'S
WASHINGTON SQUARE

Crossword Quiz Answers



VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Protect Your Valuable Furs
in our modern certified cold storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS
BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.
Naturalizer Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.95

NORFOLK
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Compco DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

GEO. M. OWEN
Printer
2418 Granby St. Phone 22239

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

ROANOKE
MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

PALACE Furniture Company
- Slip Covers
- Draperies
- New Furniture for Spring

108-170 WEST MAIN STREET
CLARKSBURG, W. VA. PHONE 2400

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Stores located in:

CHARLESTON	LOGAN
CLARKSBURG	MORGANTOWN
CLENDENIN	POINT PLEASANT
FAIRMONT	RIPLEY
BECKLEY	SPENCER
WEST UNION	HUNTINGTON

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

Reupholstering Special
Give your home a touch of Spring. Recover that old chair.
Wing or Club Chair Reupholstered $21.50
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg's Quality Dept. Store

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

HUNTINGTON
HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

MODEL LAUNDRY THRIFTY SERVICE
Try our thrifty service. Damp Wash. Flat Work Ironed 7c per lb. Shirts Finished 12c each.
DRY CLEANING
PHONE 9134 2047 THIRD AVE.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC *"Zoric System"*
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Canada

ONTARIO
OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurised
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

Spring Fashions
welcome as
the Robins
Bryson Graham

Devlin's
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
22-26 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE S-1848
901 BANK STREET S-1497

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Blower Motors a Specialty
PHONE 2-5706 378-380 BANK ST.

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

ONTARIO
OTTAWA
(Continued)

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
***Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Caruga Cargill

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

Nellie May
HAIRDRESSING
Feather Cut
2206 QUEEN ST. E. HO. 6720

Please Note
New Location
for
CANTILEVER SHOE
163A YONGE STREET
(Opposite Simpsons)

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
3 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4401
Established 1873

ONTARIO
TORONTO
(Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC
MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Closing Sale
FINEST IMPORTED LINENS
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond Street

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Woods and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9439

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL
COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4661

MODERN COLD STORAGE
Complete Insurance
Jay Wolfe INC.
Telephone ★BElair 3466 FURRIERS First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
Fltz 4651

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
3251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1130 St. Catherine Street West

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9013, 1213 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

QUEBEC
MONTREAL
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING
Prices $7.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women
Wm·H·MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

European

Local Classified

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LONDON
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Supreme Court Finds Libel In Charge of Anti-Semitism

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld today a Circuit Court decision which was interpreted by opposing litigants to hold that under New York law a published charge that a public official holds anti-Semitic views is libelous.

The High Tribunal divided 4 to 4, with Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson not participating. Under such circumstances, the action of the court appealed from is affirmed.

The litigation involved a suit brought by Representative Martin L. Sweeney (D) of Ohio against the Schenectady (N. Y.) Union Publishing Company, charging that he had been libeled by statements published in the Schenectady Union Star that he was opposing the appointment of Emerich Burt Freed as Federal District Judge at Cleveland, Ohio, on the ground that Mr. Freed was a Jew.

Now the case goes back to the Northern New York Federal District Court to determine whether, under principles enunciated by the Federal Circuit Court at New York, the newspaper had libeled Mr. Sweeney.

In a brief filed with the Supreme Court, the newspaper said the Circuit Court decision "interprets the article as charging respondent (Mr. Sweeney) with racial prejudice and upon that basis holds it to be libelous per se."

Mr. Sweeney's brief said "the sole and determinative question is whether the Circuit Court of Appeals correctly stated the law in holding the words complained of to be actionable per se."

The Circuit Court ruling applied only to New York, since it was interpreting the law of that State. Other courts throughout the country have reached different conclusions in similar suits brought by Mr. Sweeney.

The statements were alleged to have appeared on Dec. 23, 1938, in a column called the "Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round." Mr. Sweeney sought $250,000 damages.

Dismissal of Mr. Sweeney's complaint was ordered by the New York Federal District Court. This was reversed by the Federal Circuit Court, which ordered a new trial on the merits of the controversy.

In its brief the newspaper said that what the Circuit's Court decision "means in practical effect is that comment on matters of public interest, and particularly on public officials, is now—of all times in American history—to become a dangerous thing."

The newspaper contended that the reasoning of the Circuit Court decision would make it "equally libelous to say of Representative Sweeney that he opposed Freed for office because he was a Yankee, a Southerner, or of English extraction."

Pearl Harbor—As Japanese Saw It

Associated Press Radiophoto

Aerial View of Hawaiian Base on Dec. 7

This picture, sent by radio from Moscow to New York, is described as a Japanese air view of the attack on Pearl Harbor last Dec. 7. Beyond Ford Island, which shows in center, a column of water rises near a line of United States warships, and a tiny bomber sails away (to right of water column). Four ships on near side of island are described as (left to right): Two United States cruisers, one smoking, the battleship Utah on her side, and a "special aircraft carrier" smoking after a hit. The Japanese said planes were lined in rows on foreground of island. Note mountains in background. Picture passed by Russian and United States censors.

Tokyo Plan: Hitler to Play Second Fiddle

Continued from Page 1

oceans are to be regarded as a great Japanese sea."

That Japan's Axis allies eventually would play second fiddle to the sons of the Rising Sun—according to Japanese ideas—seems indicated in Dr. Komaki's comment about them: "Recently Italy and Germany recognized Japan as the center of Asia. The reason for this is that they cannot hope to rebuild Europe without help from Japan. The Asiatic continent is the fundamental energy of western civilization."

While the Japanese people were hearing this side of the record, the Tokyo Radio played the other side to the United States: "Japan is not a country laboring under a small-town complex which refuses to admit alien races. She will be a charming partner to any nation, white or colored, so long as its cause is just and right."

But Japan's idea of partnership probably is expressed more realistically by another Tokyo radiocast in which Hisao Okumura, an official spokesman, put it this way:

"We will not only command the communication lines of Britain and America, but we will carry the war even to Washington and London. We must destroy their power. We must also destroy them politically and economically, and even culturally. We must rid ourselves of any trace of their culture—in its place our Nipponese spirit will dominate the world."

Japanese youth is being trained for leadership in the "new order" of Greater East Asia. To this end, the official Tokyo Radio announces, the curricula of Japan's schools have been revised.

"In general," says Tokyo, "this change, which runs through the entire educational system, states four great objectives—to fulfill the mission of Empire, to train men who are capable of carrying out the establishment of the Greater East Asia new order, to train men who will be capable of leading many races, and to develop cultural mobilization."

Shake Up in High N. Y. Police On 'Protection' Disclosures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—The investigation by John Harlan Amen, special prosecutor, baring a $100,000,000 City-wide gambling racket in which police were said to have received $1,000,000 in "protection" money, today had resulted in the greatest shake up in the police department's high command since Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia assumed office.

Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, announced over the weekend the transfer of 10 of the 16 inspectors commanding the uniformed police forces in the five boroughs. Simultaneously he said that all of the 300 plainclothes men on the force would be shifted back to patrol duty in about a month and replaced by men on the eligible list for promotion to sergeant.

The plainclothes men, especially censured by the two Grand Juries operating under Mr. Amen, have been investigating violations of the public morals laws, chiefly gambling, vice and liquor.

Mayor La Guardia, who was with Mr. Valentine when he announced the shifts and who presumably was author of the order, said the transfers did not necessarily reflect on the police who, he declared, were "honorable men and feel a deep sense of shame and humiliation at the disclosures by Mr. Amen."

Later in his weekly 'talk to the people," the Mayor severely criticized local magistrates and justices of special sessions as partly responsible for police failure to enforce the gambling laws, declaring that "this custom of bawling out officers who come into court with gambling cases takes every incentive, every bit of honesty out of a police officer."

Meanwhile, New York's police pension organizations, angered by Mr. Valentine's suspension of Inspector Camille C. Pierne and Lieut. Terence J. Harvey after they had applied for retirement, were reported preparing to go into the courtstto uphold their rigfht that once an officer has applied for retirement his application is effective and his pension cannot be withheld.

Why Philippines Fell: Price of Inexperience

Continued from Page 1

We still do not know just what to do, but the Japanese follow traditional plans. General MacArthur is already fighting; the loyalty of the Filipino people is responding. That is one capable officer who enjoys Washington's complete confidence. As a nation at war, however, we still grope blindly or strike out wildly.

We send too little, always too late; we send nothing to the Philippines at all, so April 8 comes and we lose Bataan and have to holein as best we may at Corregidor while Japan begins a more thorough occupation of the majority of the 49 Philippine provinces to which until just now she has given small attention.

Hart Directs Fleet

Admiral Thomas C. Hart at Manila, responsible for the Asiatic fleet, saw at once what was blowing up and took the fleet away to sea to dog the heels of superior forces that he dared not bring to bay. The fleet, therefore, with loss of only two small boats at Cavite, one of them on the repair ways, served excellently, as at Macassar Strait, during Admiral Hart's remaining command of it. A lot of it is still doing business, despite sacrifices at Java.

Admiral Hart never wished to come to grips with Japanese forces superior enough to knock him out; he wished to strike and harm the enemy in different ways, according to the utility of his ships, and run to safety.

It appears not to have been foreseen that terrific action in the Philippines was going to provide us a veteran army very soon. It further appears that General MacArthur's authority was not commensurate with the sonorous title he bore, commander of the United States Army Forces in the Far East. For the large number of transports and supply ships on their way out to him when the Japanese struck, were diverted to other points. This could hardly have been at his suggestion.

Price of Inexperience

In other words the Philippines were not lost on Dec. 8, or December 7, or December 10, or on any other specific date; they were lost by the general muddling of effort that is characteristic of greenhorns in tackling any new proposition.

The result is that we have a veteran army, but part of it is tunneled-in on Corregidor and part of it has been sacrificed on Bataan peninsula. The transports and supply ships, their men and materiel, were saved from the Japanese for the time being; but compared to the possible succor of an army that would soon be veteran fighters, this was saving pennies and wasting pounds. We were too green at the moment to perceive this, however sincere we were in trying to do our best.

We now have MacArthur rusticating uncomfortably—in all probability—in Australia, and Leut. Gen. Jonothan M. Wainright and General King, both veteran high commanders now, at Corregidor without essential commands and where Gen. George Moore, the coast artillery officer directly in charge there, will not need them.

General MacArthur's transports and supply ships might have been diverted when the war opened to await stronger convoys, if their original convoys were insufficient, and then they might have been, turned toward the Philippines once more by various and even devious routes through the East Indies as well as through the southern and middle groups of the Philippines themselves. This in an effort to command the South China Sea off the Philippines, and at least dispute command of the Pacific east of the Philippines, and thereby either effectively block Japan from going on south where it actually has gone, or greatly to hinder that vast maneuver.

Value of Philippines

Our Allies might have been asked to contribute air protection as our ships moved through the East Indies, since in holding the Philippines we would have been holding a land where potentially large armies, who would have been volunteers, were ready to be armed and trained and put to use for the common cause.

Not only can no specific date be set for the time when the Philippines were lost, but candidness cannot ascribe specific censure either to Congress or the Executive. It all began long ago.

Over the lugubrious things we have done, one day we will smile; but the present is not the time for that, rather it is a time for tears and sweat and further sacrifice.

It is no smiling matter that P40's reached Gen. Claire Chennault and his American Volunteer Group boys in Burma with no spare parts, so that at the moment Bataan had to quit fighting, not 25 of these planes were still fit for duty in Burma. The thing to do is to get more planes to General Chennault, and not, this time, to overlook the necessary spare parts. So it must go, trial and error and costly experience until we are at last more skilled at the game of war than our professional adversaries are, and are better supplied than they are, and can defeat them effectively.

We have to get the training after the game opens, and that is what we have been getting out in the Philippines and generally over the western Pacific. If we had Wake back, we'd know now how to hold it. So with Guam, so with the Philippines. These losses, probably recoverable, occurred while we were greenhorns and rookies breaking ourselves in.

Trucks for Civilians Frozen

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered all production of trucks for civilian use halted after present quotas are completed.

In other actions, the Board:

Prohibited the manufacture of rubber blowout shoes as an "uneconomical form of tire repair."

Forbade the sale, lease or option of used electric generating equipment and used steam boilers without specific Government authorization. This order applies to manufacturers, wholesalers, dealers and all other persons with such equipment in their possession. Equipment worth less than $1,000 a unit is exempt.

Producers of medium trucks will have until April 30 to close down their assembly lines, while manufacturers of heavy trucks must finish by May 31. Production of light trucks stopped last Feb. 1.

WPB officials estimated that, when all truck production finally ceases, some 97,000 medium and heavy vehicles will have been manufactured since Jan. 1, compared with about 88,000 produced during the first three months of last year.

All trucks produced between now and the shutdown date will be frozen automatically, subject to rationing.

U. S. Warns 3 Nations Aiding Nazis Means War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—The United States acted today to warn the peoples of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary against further aid to Nazi Germany.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, stated that if it becomes apparent that these three Balkan countries are to increase their part in Germany's aggression against the Soviet Union, President Roosevelt undoubtedly would be inclined to recommend that Congress declare war upon them.

The Secretary then recalled that the United States had not yet declared war on Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary despite their war declarations against this country since Washington recognized that this state of war had been brought about by German pressure upon the national regimes and was contrary to the wish of the three peoples.

He made it clear, however, that this situation could not continue if Berlin succeeded in gaining further Rumanian-Bulgarian-Hungarian co-operation for its aggression against America's Russian ally and that an American declaration of war against the three certainly would follow.

German Charge Rejected

At the same time, Secretary Welles emphatically rejected a charge by the German-controlled Paris Radio that the United States, through the American Ambassador to Vichy, William D. Leahy, had been controliing French policy for some time.

The Secretary said this charge was the same in essence as many which had been made by the German-dominated radio and that it was part of a campaign of nerves against the French people.

He expressed confidence that the French people would not be deceived by such attempts to sow discontent among them and to discredit the present role of the American Government as regards Vichy.

Turning again to the Balkan situation, Secretary Welles disclosed that the State Department had received preliminary and fragmentary confirmation of reports that Berlin was exerting great pressure upon Sofia to increase the Bulgarian role in the Russian campaign, bers to Bulgarian participation in the Russian campaign.

Opposed to War

This development followed a week-end change in the Bulgarian Cabinet which saw Premier Bogdan Philoff form a Government believed to be overwhelmingly favorable to full-scale Bulgarian cooperation with Germany. The Bulgarian Cabinet previously had resigned, apparently because of the opposition of a number of its members to Bulgarian particiation in the Russian camaign.

Reports reaching the United States indicate strongly that the Rumanian, Bulgarian and Hungarian Governments and people are disinclined to participate in the war against Russia despite the fact that Rumanian and Hungarian troops already have seen duty on the Russian Front.

So far as can be gathered here, Rumania and Hungary are far more incensed against each other than over the issue of which country is to retail possession of Transylvania than they are against the Soviet Union. Bulgaria, which is closely allied to Russia by ties of language and sentiment, always has fought shy of a war against Russia and there has been a fear in Sofia that Bulgarian troops might desert to the Red Army if sent to the Front. At present, Bulgarian troops are being used to police a part of Yugoslavia in place of German garrisons needed in Russia.

According to one interpretation here, the German demand for increased war activity on the part of the three nations arises both from a need for more man power on the Russian Front and also from a German desire to destroy the Rumanian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian armies, thus facilitating complete German domination of that part of Southeastern Europe.

Secretary Welles's statement on the Balkans followed a newspaperman's question as to whether this Government had had any official word on an alleged German attempt to establish peace negotiations with the British through Sweden.

Secretary Welles said that this Government had no word of any such German maneuver and that it had no interest in any in view of this country's officially declared policy of fighting until Germany is completely beaten.

Poles to Protect Middle East As Aussies Go Home

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 13 (AP)—The defense of parts of northern Iran, Syria and Palestine soon will be largely entrusted to Polish forces now moving in from Russia, an informed Allied source said yesterday.

Approximately 50,000 Poles already have been transported across the Caspian Sea from Russian bases in Turkmenistan to debarkation points in Iran and a second large group is expected to arrive shortly.

The Poles already are partially, in some cases completely, equipped with American-made guns, clothing, camping kits, transport, tanks and artillery, and other large dumps of material are said to be awaiting them in Palestine and America.

The total number of Polish forces expected in the Middle East is not precisely known, but this source said it should reach at least 80,000.

They will take the place of Australians, in the Middle East, many of whom have returned to defend their homeland.

Considerable credit was given William C. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's personal emissary in the Middle East, for the swift organization and equipment of the Poles, who formerly were prisoners of war in Russia.

Drift for 13 Days, Survivors Rescued

LEWES, Del., April 13 (AP)—Tossed about in an open lifeboat for 13 days, eleven survivors, including a three-year-old girl and two women, of a torpedoed ship were brought ashore here late last night.

A spokesman for the Fourth Naval District said the lifeboat was a sister one of that which reached Norfolk, Va., last week after a voyage during which one of the passengers gave birth to a baby.

The little girl's mother, Mrs. Sora Etter, and John McInnis, seaman first class, of Duluth, Minn., both were victims of exposure an hour before a Navy patrol plane sighted the lifeboat at 10:40 a. m. Saturday morning. The remaining eight men and two women, in addition to the child, were picked up six hours later by a Navy vessel.

One seaman was lost and another injured early last Tuesday morning when a torpedo launched by an unseen submarine sank a medium-sized merchant ship of Norwegian registry off the Atlantic Coast, the Navy announced at Norfolk, Va. Forty-nine of the 50-man crew were landed the following day.

At Brunswick, Ga., the Navy reported April 11 that two more medium-sized merchant ships had fallen victim to Axis submarine torpedoes and that Coast Guard ships have rescued 54 survivors. Twenty crewmen are missing.

The two ships were torpedoed within an hour of each other and were approximately three miles apart in the Atlantic.

A small Norwegian freighter, which collided with a large American tanker off the Florida coast several days ago, broke in the middle April 11 and was abandoned. No enemy action was involved.

Cleanup in Pacific Forecast by Casey

LONDON, April 13 (AP) — The American people are determined "to clean up the Pacific business," Richard G. Casey, former Australian Minister to Washington who was recently named British Minister of State in the Middle East, said on his arrival yesterday.

"I do not think there are any political divisions in the United States in anything connected with the war," he added.

Mr. Casey will confer with Prime Minister Churchill before going to Cairo to assume his new post.

Forty Streets of City Want MacArthur's Name

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (AP)—Brooklyn Avenue residents started something when they petitioned the City Council to have the thoroughfare named in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Thirty-nine other groups in Los Angeles, representing just that many streets, have asked the Council for permission to use the name of the Pacific war commander.

N. Y. City's Warden Service Has Full-Time Commander

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—The Air-Raid Warden Service of New York City, recipient of severe criticism from opponents of the Fiorello H. La Guardia administration, will be fully "streamlined" with appointment of a full-time commander, assignment of police officers to day-and-night duty in each raid precinct and weeding out of unfit wardens, according to the Mayor.

In his latest "talk to the people" over Station WNYC, Mr. La Guardia announced that John H. Morris, Deputy Police Commissioner, would be the new full-time commander with headquarters at No. 300 Mulberry Street. Arthur W. Wallander, Assistant Chief Inspector, will become defense aide to the Mayor, co-ordinating City Hall with the police warden service.

The Mayor said details of the "streamlining" would be announced at air warden headquarters through proper channels and that the qualification of zone, sector and post wardens would be carefully checked, now that we have sufficient time for training." When the staff has been overhauled, he added, a reserve would be established.

Studies have been made regarding headquarters and stations for zone and sector wardens and telephone communications for the service, Mr. La Guardia continued, and a "co-ordinator of communications," an official of the New York Telephone Company, will be appointed to assure against breakdown of service between fire, police and hospital departments.

The Mayor said he had withheld appointment of a full-time commander and other streamlining steps to await passage of helpful legislation at Albany, but that the present bill pending would give New York little assistance even if it were passed.

Six special radio programs analyzing the defense preparations will be given over local stations this week Monday through Saturday, in which Mayor La Guardia and the heads of the City's defense agencies will join with radio commentators and news analysts to discuss the present situation. The series is entitled, "We Are Ready."

Meanwhile Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs announced that, on the basis of a letter of approval received from James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, he would ask the Council's Committee on Defense to approve his Air Raid Fire Equipment bill, now amended and defended by the Mayor, the bill places legal responsibility upon property owners to provide adequate protection against air raid fire hazards, but allows the use of improvised equipment.

64 German Veterans Held

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Sixty-four German war veterans, all aliens and members of the Kyffhauser Bund, have been seized in a series of raids in Yorkville and Brooklyn, together with 1,700 rounds of ammunition and quantities of printed propaganda, it was announced by P. E. Foxworth, local chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, today.

In addition, 30 naturalized German-Americans, not arrested, face denaturalization proceedings or more serious charges if warranted by investigations now under way.

The alien members of the Kyffhauser Bund, Mr. Foxworth said, carried out subversive activities for this distinctly pro-Nazi organization. Membership in the Bund was limited to former German war veterans, and although Bund officials said it was dissolved last January, members continued to meet in bowling alleys and restaurants, he added.

The Kyffhauser worked against repeal of the Neutrality Act, opposed the lend-lease bill, collected more than $100,000, purportedly for German war relief, and dedicated itself to keeping high the "morale" of older Germans in the United States, according to Mr. Foxworth, it also furnished post-military training for members, including "shooting exercises" on rifle ranges.

With Bund members, who were seized in 85 simultaneous raids and lodged at once at Ellis Island, were found radios, rifles, binoculars, cameras—all prohibited items—and a United States Army officer's uniform which one of the prisoners, a 20-year-old boy, said he used in obtaining hitch hikes coming and going between New York and Washington.

Boys Celebrate Founding of Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Celebration of Boys Club Week, marking the thirty-sixth anniversary of the founding of Boys Clubs of America, opened today with more than 400,000 members throughout the country participating in observances featuring boys club contributions to the war effort. The clubs are operating under a new "Victory Program" which stresses pre-military service training, with special emphasis on physical fitness and the learning of hand skills, so important in mechanized warfare.

In the metropolitan New York area, the 23 Boys Clubs with a membership of 50,000 boys will hold exhibitions of handicraft work, practice air raid alarms and quiz contests on Army and Navy tactics among other events.

A message to boys of other United Nations was radiocast this afternoon over Station WRUL, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, by five members of boys' clubs representing different nations who addressed their friends and relatives in their native tongues.

"Gen. Douglas MacArthur Day" will be observed on April 18 as part of the Boys' Club Week and tribute will be paid to General MacArthur's courage and gallantry.

Sabotage in Mine Blamed on Laziness

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—The first case of sabotage in southern Illinois was ascribed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as "just plain laziness" on the part of four employees of a silica mine and pulverizing plant near Cairo. They were accused of causing breakdowns in elevators and conveyor lines at the war industry plant.

"The four employees said they caused the breakdowns so they could loaf around a couple of hours each time they did it," A. H. Crowl, agent in charge of the F. B. I. office at Springfield, declared.

Gen. Jackson Flag Going to MacArthur

BRISBANE, Australia, April 13 (AP)—An American flag once owned by Stonewall Jackson is to be presented to Gen. Douglas MacArthur by its present owner, a Mrs. Gibbon, whose husband had the flag given to him. Mr. Gibbon was master of the transport Thomas which carried troops in the Spanish-American War. The flag now hangs in the chapel of a seamen's mission in Brisbane.

Eire

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"Welcome, Stranger!"

Dayton, Ohio

An excessively hot day had added physical discomfort to the hour-after-hour futile search for housing of a reserve army air corps officer and his family who had just arrived from California. The young officer had been called to active duty at Wright Field.

As a last resort, the Californians pulled into the driveway of a large home, intending to ask whether the owners knew of any dwelling available in the over-crowded city. They were met at the door by a genial man who said, without asking their business, "How do you do, folks; come right out on the terrace and I'll get you a cold drink. You must be awfully hot."

His wife also greeted the strangers cordially and without surprise, and comfortably seated on the porch, they made their request for information. In the next half-hour, the host and hostess made a number of telephone calls, producing several housing possibilities to be explored. They also chatted about Dayton and suggested recreational and cultural outlets in the city. The Californians, rested and much encouraged, left the home with renewed hope and an invitation to return.

A feeling of rebellious hopelessness at the seeming "bottleneck" in housing, plus a homesickness for their home state, was dissipated that afternoon in the hospitality of the native Daytonians, and soon adequate housing was found. It seems their host was one of Dayton's leading manufacturers, whose marked success had in no way made him "too busy" to be kind.

Worthy of Recognition

Along one of the main corridors of the City Hall in Stockholm are several niches occupied by bronze busts of men who had to do with building the hall—not members of the building commission or the Chamber of Commerce but men who actually DID the building. One is of the man who laid the first brick; another of the man who worked the greatest number of days; another man distinguished himself in metal work. All these men had been voted by their trade associates as most worthy to be memorialized.—Reader's Digest.

A self-camouflaging tent and a "mummy"-shaped sleeping bag are the newest equipment for ski troops, says the U. S. War Department.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Creameries Determine the Per Cent Of Butterfat in Milk?

The test used by creameries to determine the per cent of butterfat in milk and cream was invented in 1890 by Stephen M. Babcock, an American chemist. Before that time milk was bought and sold by the pound, with no one raising any question as to the quality so long as the liquid looked like milk, although the butterfat content actually varies from about 3 to 6 per cent. Such conditions encouraged dilution and adulteration of milk.

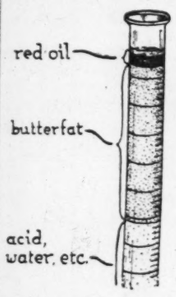
The test for the butterfat is fundamentally the same for both cream and milk. A different bottle is used to hold the milk to be tested, with different gradations on the neck, and the amount of milk used is commonly measured in cubic centimeters instead of being measured by weight in grams, as in the cream test.

To "run" a cream test, the cream is first thoroughly stirred and a representative sample taken. Of this sample, 9 grams are put in the testing bottle. The amount is measured by first balancing the empty bottle on a balance type scales, then putting a 9-gram weight on one pan and adding just enough cream to the bottle on the other scale pan to restore the balance.

Next, about 9 c. c. of sulphuric acid is added to the cream. This dissolves everything but the butterfat. The bottle is then put in a rack in a centrifugal tester or centrifuge and whirled for some five minutes at a speed of about 1,800 revolutions per minute.

The butterfat being lighter than the other liquids, it is brought to the top by centrifugal force. The centrifuge is stopped long enough to add enough warm water to bring the top of the liquids well up into the long, slender neck of the bottle, after which the bottle is whirled three minutes longer.

When the centrifuge is stopped this time, the butterfat will be found in the neck of the bottle. A few drops of a light oil that has been dyed red is dropped into the neck of the bottle to make it easier to see where the top of the butterfat comes.

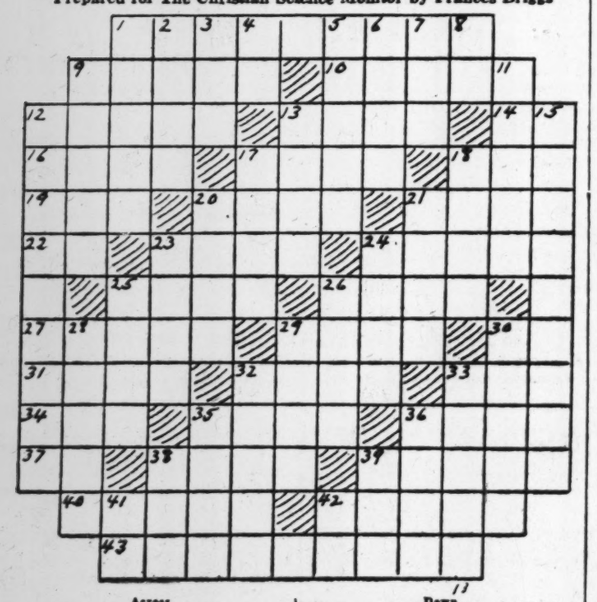


The neck of the bottle is marked off in graduations from 0 per cent to 50 per cent. The depth of the fat is measured carefully with dividers and the per cent of butterfat obtained by moving the dividers down until one leg is on 0 per cent. The upper leg will then rest on the per cent of butterfat in the cream.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



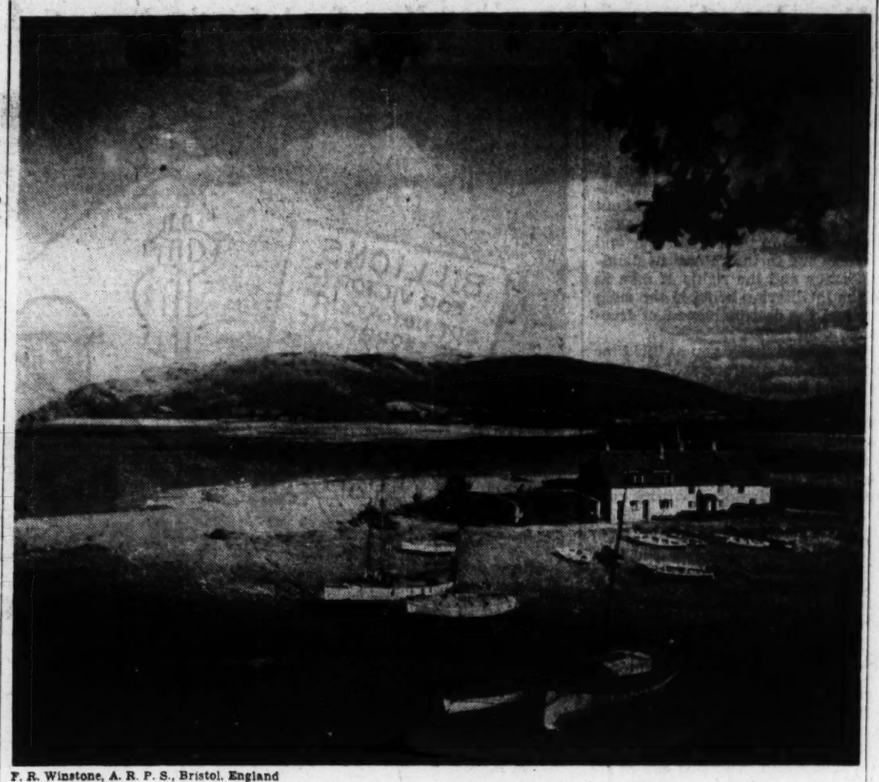
Across

1—Who writes of Jeeves?
9—What is singular of "codices"?
10—What is a poetical name for Jerusalem?
12—How would you describe a buffo's role in opera?
13—What is name of a card game played with 32 cards?
14—Land service (abbr.).
15—What is name of group of islands in Galway Bay, Ireland?
17—What was first name of creator of Uncle Remus?
18—Hawthorn berry is what?
19—Moved swiftly.
20—What do you call a native of Helsingfors?
21—What is a prefix signifying "half"?
22—Place (abbr.)
23—Who is the police magistrate in "Oliver Twist"?
24—A woman's shoe might have what kind of heel?
25—What is poetic name for Ireland?
26—What month is mentioned in Burns's "A Red, Red Rose"?
27—Not ever.
29—Any small wheeled vehicle is what?
30—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
31—Woodman is told to spare what in George P. Morris's poem?
32—What is a monk's hood?
33—Because.
34—What is a noun suffix denoting "one who deals in"?
35—Would a guereza have fins, paws, or a bill?
36—In Thomas Moore's poem, what "looks on many brooks"?
37—Reserve Corps (abbr.).
38—Mendicants seek what?
39—What is a manufacturing city of Vermont?
40—How many players participate in 13 Across?
42—What vessel is used for carrying freight on rivers and canals?
43—A drawn contest is called what?

Down

1—Adult female person.
2—What Scandinavian god had two black ravens?
3—Month containing a much-loved holiday (abbr.)
4—Out of.
5—Samuel Woodworth wrote of what kind of bucket?
6—What river flows from mountains of same name to Caspian Sea?
7—To perch.
8—What suffix indicates object of an action?
9—"True —— needs no painter."
11—What is used as beast of burden in Andes?
12—Adam Bede is what in George Eliot's novel?
13—What is a lied?
15—Who wrote "Songs Before Sunrise"?
17—What is plural of "jinni"?
18—Who was Greek goddess of youth?
20—Pleasing to the eye.
21—Would you hunt, sail, or wear a sombrero?
23—America has been called the "land of the ——."
24—Certain little girl of nursery rhyme had what "right in the middle of her forehead"?
25—Always.
26—What are the two bony structures which frame the mouth?
28—Vertical.
29—What creatures would be found on a dairy farm?
30—Who wrote "Oft in the Stilly Night"?
32—11 Down is allied to what animal?
33—A smithy is what?
35—Pretext.
36—What is an emporium?
38—Craft.
39—What sound would be made by a bell-wether?
41—What are initials of pianist-composer who married Amelita Galli-Curci?
42—British Museum (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Porlock Weir, Somersetshire

One of the most picturesque inlets on the southwest coast of England

Daily Quotation

This learned I from the shadow of a tree
Which to and fro did sway upon a wall:
Our shadow-selves, our influence, may fall
Where we can never be.

—A. E. Hamilton

In Lighter Vein

Not His

"Sir, you poked your umbrella in my eye!"

"Pardon me, but I did not. This umbrella belongs to a neighbor of mine named Postlethwaite."—Tit-Bits.

Reasonable Transportation

Angus was displaying to his neighbor, McDonald, the second-hand car he'd bought.

"It looks fine, mon," said McDonald, "but Ah'm thinkin' it'll be costing ye a lot in petrol."

"No' so bad," replied Angus proudly. "Ye ken, it's downhill tae the town, and I can get a tow home most days."—Answers.

Notice in a Scottish Church

"Those in the habit of putting buttons instead of coins in the collection plate will please put in their own buttons and not the buttons from the cushions in the pews."

Self Recommendation

Two Negroes were attending a political meeting where a candidate was making a speech.

In a few minutes one said, "Mose, who is dat man?"

"I don't know," Mose answered, "but he sho do recommen' hisself."

—Exchange

Daily Anecdote

Accommodating

The Russian marshal, Suvaroff, was given to confusing his men by asking them unexpected and absurd questions. But occasionally he met his match.

One bitter January night, such as only Russia can produce, he rode out to a sentry and demanded, "How many stars are in the sky?"

Without the least show of surprise, the soldier replied, "Wait a while and I will tell you." And then he deliberately commenced counting "one, two, three," etc.

When the sentry had reached one hundred, Suvaroff, who was half frozen, thought it high time to ride off. But not until he had inquired the man's name, so he could have him promoted.

Readers—

of the Daily Features Page are also its main contributors. If you are not aware of this fact you now have a cordial invitation to submit items for the various departments such as the Camera Club, Sunny Hours column, Lighter Vein, Anecdotes, Vocations, and Party Fun.

Payment will be made at our current rates.

A stamped return envelope insures the return of rejected material.

Daily Features Editor

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Larminat, Gen. Édouard Marie (ā'-dwär' mà'-rē' dē lär'-mē'-nà') — Free French Commander in Chief in Syria.

Harada, Ken (kĕn hä-rä-dä—even accent)—Appointed by Japan as Special Minister to the Vatican.

Maqueo, Commodore R. Gómez (gō'-mās mä-kā'-ō)—Chief of Staff of the Military Region of the Pacific in Mexico.

Sato, Taotake (tä-ô-tä-kĕ sä-tō—even accent)—Japanese Ambassador to Russia.

Tmimi, al- (ăt-tmē'-mi)—Town in Libya.

von Jagow, Heinz (hĭnts fôn yä'-gō)—German Ambassador to Hungary.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Akyab (äk'-yäb') — District and town of Lower Burma.

Lourenço Marques (lō-rĕn'-sō' mär'-kĕs; Portuguese, lō-rĕn'-sōō mär-kăs')—Capital of Mozambique, Africa.

Poissy (pwà'-sē') — French manufacturing town, suburb of Paris.

St.-Nazaire (săn'-nà'-zâr')—Seaport and manufacturing town of Occupied France.

São Paulo (soun' pou'-lōō)—City and state of Brazil.

Shimonoseki-Moji (shē'-mō-nō-sā'-kē mō'-jē) — New underseas tunnel connecting the Japanese islands of Honshu and Kyushu.

Skagerrak or Skager-Rak (skăg'-ĕr-răk'; often skāg'-ĕr-răk')—Arm of the North Sea, south of Norway.

Toungoo (toung'-gōō')—District and town of Lower Burma.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofą; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd; ōft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ehair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"We're giving Junior the family 'Oscar' for his part in the picture."

Vocations

A Market for Produce

A farmer's wife found a simple solution to a difficult problem. To city people of moderate means, she wrote, "Isn't it a shame for you to pay so much for your food, when I can get so little for the food I sell?" Then she listed a number of edibles with the prices at which she could supply them weekly. She received orders from nearly everyone to whom she wrote. A second mailing brought similar results, and she soon had a good market for all the foodstuffs she could raise. She found double satisfaction in reducing living costs for others, while bringing an adequate income to her own family. Miss B. N. K.

Odds and Ends

Sheepskin has been found the warmest of all furs by the U. S. Army.

Amsterdam may resume exports of cut diamonds—to nations which can supply her with raw diamonds.

Iron of meteoric origin commonly contains from 5 per cent to 25 per cent nickel.

A Verse for Today . . .

They looked toward the wilderness, and, behold, the glory of the Lord *appeared in the cloud.*
—Ex. 16:10

Brevities

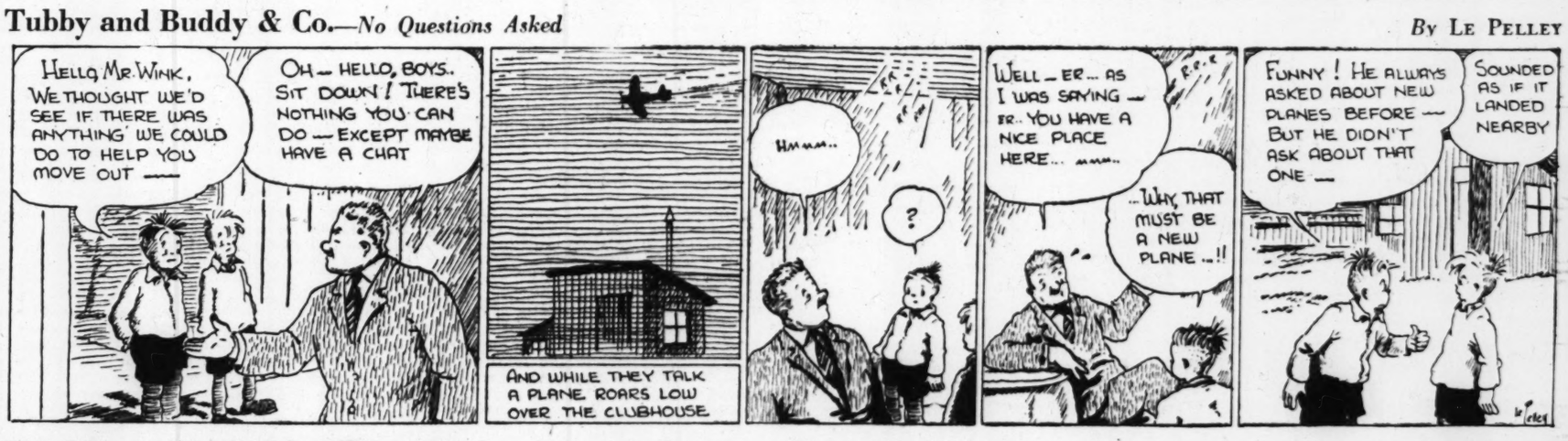
Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: When the average food dispenser can't think of anything else to do, he boosts the price of this or that or those.

Kansas City Star: The latest need of bureaucracy seems to be a co-ordinator to co-ordinate the co-ordinators.

Chicago Daily News: Reducing the output of typewriters dooms some wretched people to read their own handwriting.

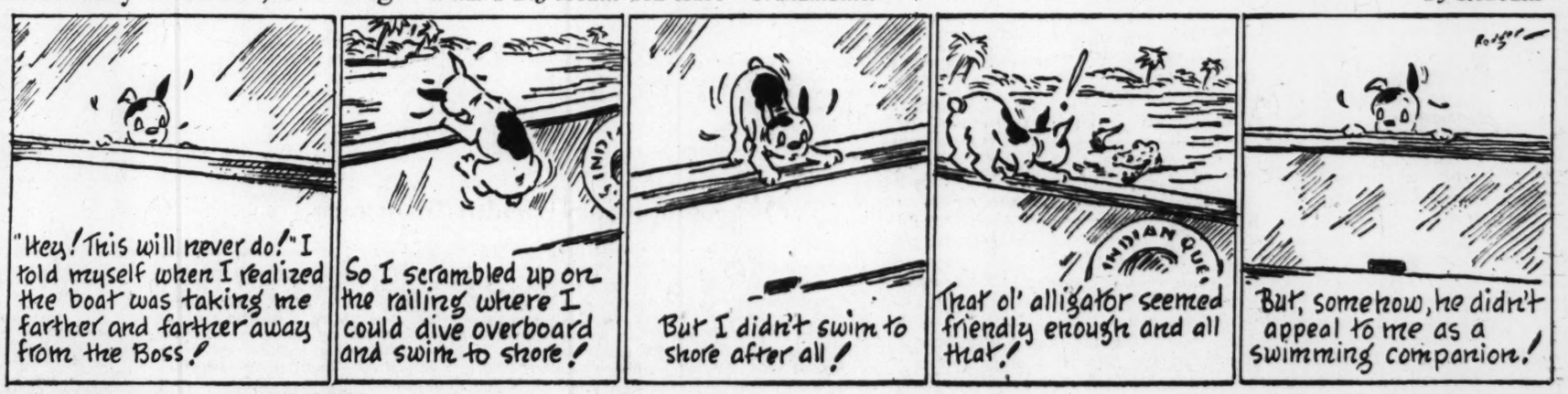
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Questions Asked*

By Le Pelley


HELLO, MR. WINK. WE THOUGHT WE'D SEE IF THERE WAS ANYTHING WE COULD DO TO HELP YOU MOVE OUT ——
OH — HELLO, BOYS. SIT DOWN! THERE'S NOTHING YOU CAN DO — EXCEPT MAYBE HAVE A CHAT
AND WHILE THEY TALK A PLANE ROARS LOW OVER THE CLUBHOUSE
HMMM..
?
WELL — ER — AS I WAS SAYING — ER — YOU HAVE A NICE PLACE HERE... MMM..
..WHY, THAT MUST BE A NEW PLANE ..!!
FUNNY! HE ALWAYS ASKED ABOUT NEW PLANES BEFORE — BUT HE DIDN'T ASK ABOUT THAT ONE —
SOUNDED AS IF IT LANDED NEARBY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"What a Big Mouth You Have—Grandmother"*

By Rodgers


"Hey! This will never do!" I told myself when I realized the boat was taking me farther and farther away from the Boss!
So I scrambled up on the railing where I could dive overboard and swim to shore!
But I didn't swim to shore after all!
That ol' alligator seemed friendly enough and all that!
But, somehow, he didn't appeal to me as a swimming companion!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Digs for Victory*

By The Hagers

TODAY, WITH HOE, A RAKE, AND SPADE, A GARDEN IN MY YARD I MADE.
IF YOU SHOULD HAPPEN TO PASS BY THE LAST OF JUNE OR IN JULY,
DON'T LOOK FOR FLOWERS THIS YEAR, PLEASE. INSTEAD, YOU'LL FIND GREEN BEANS AND PEAS,
POTATOES, CARROTS, CELERY. I'M DIGGING IN FOR VICTORY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

India's Choice

The peoples of the United Nations, having not only a long-range, humanitarian interest in India's independence but an immediate, military interest in India's defense, must continue to try to understand the situation in the great sub-continent. But the result of Sir Stafford Cripps's mission should reduce the number of those prepared to make snap judgments.

Americans—thinking of independence as something to fight for—do not understand a decision to reject freedom because it is not immediate and complete. In China, where Communists joined anti-Communists to repel the invader, the indulgence of Hindu-Moslem factionalism when Japan is bombing Calcutta must be incomprehensible. To most of India's friends the British offer—providing for increased participation in the Government at once and Dominion status after the war, with power to sever all ties to Britain—appeared fair.

Nor has the attitude of Indian leaders in the negotiations with Sir Stafford helped their case before the world. For a time it appeared that agreement hinged merely on defense arrangements. The Congress Party's working committee said that it did not desire to interfere with General Wavell. But when London offered a new plan giving to an Indian control of civil defense measures and all functions of the Defense Ministry except actual military conduct of the war, objections shifted to other grounds.

The demands finally made amounted to complete and immediate abdication of all British control. As Sir Stafford described the Congress Party plan, it came to this:

> Government for an indefinite period by a set of persons nominated by Indian parties responsible to no legislature or electorate, incapable of being changed, and a majority of whom would be in a position to dominate large minorities.

The spokesmen of the Congress Party declare that the Indian people cannot be aroused to wholehearted defense until control is placed in the hands of Indian leaders. They may be right. But if so they must share some of the responsibility for not teaching their people that enslavement under Japanese invaders would be worse than partial freedom under the loosening bonds of British imperialism.

For whatever its faults, British imperialism has meant a rule of law and a respect for individual rights which give free speech and legal protection not only to the Gandhis and Nehrus but also to the "Untouchables" and other minorities. Indeed, the Indian leaders have gained from the British most of their own ideas of liberty. One can easily imagine how little of that atmosphere would endure under Japanese conquerors.

It is possible to blame Britain for not having made an earlier start toward freeing India. There is some basis for the criticism that the British Raj has emphasized obstacles and played upon internal divisions. London must share some of the blame for the fact that Indians, schooled in protest, are unprepared to deal more practically with the present threat of invasion. But the obstacles and divisions exist and Indian leaders appear unrealistic in assuming that if only given full control they could overcome them all and marshal a successful defense.

Apparently the British are convinced that to turn over the task of defense would be like disbanding the fire department and relying on volunteers. They believe there is less danger from a half-hearted attitude among the people. There is little indication that they will face outright sabotage and revolt such as have hampered the defense of Burma. Mr. Gandhi's followers are unlikely to become very militant, but Mr. Nehru and some of the younger Congress leaders indicate that they mean to oppose the Japanese actively.

The event may prove that for dealing with the invasion emergency, British-American ships and planes may be more important than Indian freedom. But, of course, freedom can only be postponed.

Beards May Win the War

The diverting of razor blades to other purposes than shaving does not mean that American men will be compelled to grow beards like their Victorian forefathers. Blades may be somewhat scarcer, but Yankee ingenuity—and maybe the resurrection of grandpa's razor, hone, and strop—can solve far more perplexing problems.

It may be argued that the saving thus effected (approximately 1,500 tons of high and low carbon strip steel) is inconsequential. But if the Government's reduction of the supply of steel to razor-blade manufacturers, the discussion of beards, and the possibility of a blade shortage helps to impress upon the average man before the mirror the fact that everyone must make sacrifices to win the war, this saving of steel will also help in the saving of civilization.

Has France a Government?

The claims of the Vichy regime and counter claims of the Free French movement prompt the question, Has France any true government?

The Pétain-Vichy regime is surely only an expedient stopgap in face of a delicate situation. These facts must be held in mind: First, it is the product of defeat, dependent largely on the power of Hitler. Second, it is authoritarian, reactionary and anti-democratic, emphatically unrepresentative of the mass of republican Frenchmen. Third, Pétain and his Vichy colleagues, as Léon Blum said at Riom, came into power illegally, so cannot be accepted as a true or future French Government.

General de Gaulle's Free-French movement cannot be said to constitute an effective Government of France. Its efforts for the United Nations, backed by Britain and partially "recognized" by the State Department, are a help toward France's eventual freedom. Its democratic professions are an inspiration to liberty-loving Frenchmen. But neither General de Gaulle, a sincere military man, nor the men around him so far appear to be adequate leaders of a renewed, liberal France.

With the Nazi sabotage of France, the Pétain-Vichy minority maneuvering to be acclaimed the real masters of France, and General de Gaulle seeking to establish his group as a French Government, it can be said France today has no true government. In this situation, friends of France are reduced to encouraging both groups to oppose the Axis, meanwhile seeking by every means to support the spirit of freedom in the French people—who will eventually obtain a true and representative government.

They Could Strike, Too

One of the toughest jobs in the country these days is that of the labor mediator. Generally a labor dispute proves a tug of war, and an important strike an emergency which has to be handled regardless of hours.

Early in the Fall River tie-up just settled a conference ran through until 5 o'clock the next morning. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, got in a couple of hours' sleep, traveled the 50 miles back to Boston, and picked up another troubled labor case at the State House shortly after 11 o'clock.

The rest of the Board and its three adjusters work on the same all-out schedule. They conciliate many disputes the public never hears of, because publicity often would hurt mediation. They head off strikes. They struggle patiently to bring back workers who have walked out.

Every time they avert or end a strike, they save pay-checks to families, and extra police and relief bills to communities. In addition to mediating disagreements, they arbitrate deadlocks referred to them. Just now their labors contribute vitally toward keeping war production up.

The Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was the first established in the United States. Today there are only two other comparable Boards, in New York and Pennsylvania, and in only eight other States is much mediation work actually done.

Yet for such essential service, the Massachusetts staff is badly underpaid. General Cole receives $4,000 a year, the other two Board members the same. Two of the three adjusters draw less than $3,000, the third a little over. For overtime, they get nothing.

Such salaries are below standard in the field of industrial relations. The State's conciliators and arbitrators really have better cause for a strike than most of the workers they seek to pacify. Men who toil so unsparingly and give so much for industrial peace should receive an adequate reward, and if they can use it, more help.

One Federal employee who isn't overworked is the guy whose job it is to whittle pegs for prices.—The Oregonian, Portland.

Who wants to whittle anything but willow whistles, now that April's here?

Americans have been regimented on sugar, rubber, and gasoline, but some of them still make left-hand turns out of the right-hand lane of traffic.

Our Readers Say—

American Democracy and the Negro

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor has been in my home almost continuously since its inception and I should not want to do without it. I wish to commend you for your clear stand upon the issues in the present war and for your courage and forthrightness in standing for democracy and the rights of man as opposed to the totalitarian belief in the right of the State and the destructiveness of freedom and individual rights.

I especially want to thank you at this time for the fine article, "Americans at War: They Fight, Work, and Sacrifice," by R. H. Markham. I have long enjoyed the fair, unbiased, splendid articles by Mr. Markham, particularly those dealing with the first Ethiopian campaign some years back.

It seems to me that now is the time as never before for us to break down this race prejudice against the Negro. If we are fighting for democracy and the rights of man, and we say that we are, then why not now begin to work harder to give the oppressed peoples within our midst the right to work in all places as other Americans work, such jobs to be based on qualifications demanded by the work involved?

Why, in a democracy that says it is a democracy, should refined and cultured Negroes, citizens of this United States, be excluded from our restaurants and hotels, subjected to indignities and hurt?

In our public schools of the North we are doing a splendid job in educating our Negro citizens as we do our other citizens. Within the four walls of a public school they take their place with the others on the honor rolls, in debate, as officers of various activities, on the many athletic teams, but what happens the minute those individuals leave the four walls where they have been treated as normal Americans? How will they be treated by their fellow-Americans? Must they continue to live as dual personalities? In one atmosphere they are treated as normal citizens; outside of their schools and homes they are ignored, pushed around, unwanted except to do the lesser jobs, exploited, expected to be a servant class.

What are we going to do about it?

Toledo, Ohio — HELEN O. PERKINS

Race Papers Inflammatory?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Loyal Americans of the Negro race will be doing their country, as well as their particular group, a great service if they will persuade their race newspapers to adopt a much more constructive tone and to cease stirring up their readers, making them race-conscious, impressing them with the belief that America's democracy is a pretense and a sham, telling them that they are being pushed still farther downward in the social and economic scale, and in effect encouraging resistance to the war effort.

This type of misguided leadership may have been responsible for such outbreaks as occurred on a New York City bus the other day, when a Negro radio singer, incensed because the driver did not make an unscheduled stop, threatened to cause a race riot and shouted, "Just wait till the Japs get you whites!"

I have a Negro editorial page before me the tone of whose every article is inflammatory. Like other Negro papers, while disavowing the propaganda that "this is a white man's war," it gives currency to the thought by frequent repetition. Moreover, it gives practical support to this claim by demanding "real democracy—not that of the United States and Great Britain."

It demands a mixed black-and-white regiment in the United States Army—a potential trouble-maker if there ever was one and a system which even France, which otherwise draws no color line, wisely does not follow.

It makes the statement that the Negroes were deluded in the last war into putting aside their claims for "their rights" and devoting themselves to the war effort, only to find themselves "worse off than before" when the war was over. This, of course, is far from the fact.

The white race has a great deal to make up to the Negroes for injustices which started centuries ago and only began to be overcome eighty years ago. It may take still other generations to help the black find a place in a white man's civilization. Negro newspapers are not helping in the process by stirring up hatred, dissatisfaction, a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude, and even disloyalty at this time. Most Negroes do not feel aggrieved and are not professional trouble makers. Cannot they urge a more co-operative attitude upon their newspapers?

Brookline, Mass. — JUNIUS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

More Work for the Home Guard

BILLIONS FOR VICTORY- BUT NOT A CENT FOR EXORBITANT PROFITS AND WAGES, OR PORK BARREL SPENDING
WRITING PAPER
NAMES OF CONGRESSMEN

On Understanding Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that we are allied with Great Britain in a life and death struggle to save democracy and western civilization it is high time that the two people should understand each other better. This becomes all the more imperative since, if we win, the two countries together with Russia will largely determine the kind of postwar world we are to live in.

The British have realized these facts more quickly than have we. Last summer 1,000 British teachers studied American History and Civilization and this year all British children in the common schools are studying American life and history from a textbook written by an eminent American historian. In this country, at least in the Middle West, few of our primary or secondary schools teach any English history whatever.

Little wonder that the belief prevails so widely that Great Britain is not a democracy, that her social lines are impassable and that the British Empire is purely an imperialistic affair.

It is true that Great Britain retains a Royal Family and seems devoted to it, but the King is little more than a figurehead or symbol of unity in the life of those he once ruled. He is not the real executive; he reigns, but does not rule. The Executive is the Prime Minister who holds office, not over a given period as does our President, but only so long as he retains a majority in the House of Commons. He may govern only a few weeks or for a maximum of five years.

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The British Government is more democratic than our own in the sense that it is more responsive to the will of the nation. A Ministry is turned out whenever the people lose confidence in it. Final authority rests with the people as represented in the House of Commons whose power is unrestricted by a written Constitution or a Supreme Court. The House of Lords is a much weaker body, having only the power to delay legislation, except financial, for two years.

The working classes are largely organized into powerful trade unions and collective bargaining with capital is universally accepted. Their working hours are relatively short and their wages fairly good. The labor unions form the backbone of the Labor Party, which is the second largest party in the kingdom and that party has been twice in office with a Labor Prime Minister. Moreover, the Labor Party is powerfully represented in Churchill's present cabinet as well as in his War Cabinet.

As for English society, it is rapidly changing before our very eyes. The aristocracy has always been re-invigorated by intermarriage with the middle class. Its younger sons became commoners. Today, the aristocracy whose pleasant lives on large estates plays so large a part in fiction, and who really governed England until quite recently, is fast disappearing. It is being taxed out of existence. Paying 80 per cent of their income in taxes, they are now living on their capital and their estates are being sold and broken up.

In recent years the universities have been opened to all. Army officerships have been opened to all. More important still, the public schools (really very exclusive secondary schools, the stronghold of the old governing class) are broadening their entrance requirements. They are no longer exclusive. The England of Galsworthy is almost gone. The spirit of the new England is admirably set forth in J. B. Priestley's "Out of the People."

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As for British Imperialism, it too is rapidly disappearing. It has really developed into the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Dominions—Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Irish Free State—are to all intents and purposes, absolutely self-governing. Moreover, they are playing an increasingly large part in determining British Foreign Policy. They pay no taxes to Great Britain, they can make treaties independently of Great Britain, they can send and receive Ministers, and they do not even have to go to war when Britian does. The Irish Free State, for instance, remains neutral in the present conflict and has even refused the use of its air bases and harbors to British forces, a fact which most seriously handicaps Great Britain in the present struggle.

Britain has been imperialistic in the past as Rudyard Kipling reveals. So has the United States. But wherever the British flag flies, sooner or later, the spirit of freedom and the desire for self-government has been born because of contact with the British spirit, history, and institutions. India's intense desire for self-government, for example, is partly the result of Indian contact with English universities, English books, English traditions, and English institutions.

These facts need to be known in America. We should be making a study of English history and life in our schools. Otherwise we shall never understand England or get on common ground with her. For, like it or not, the two peoples seem destined to more and more co-operation in the years to come.

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The Wide Horizon

Poland After Two Years

By Robert Powell

LONDON

Two years of German rule in Western Poland have resulted in barbarities which have shocked the conscience of the world.

There has been so much documented evidence on the savage, determined campaign to stamp out the Polish nation and to Germanize its lands and economic life that none can be indifferent or apathetic.

German atrocities in Poland cannot be taken as isolated examples of brutality and sadism on the part of individual leaders. These actions are part of a definite plan to terrorize the population, so as to make German aims easier of realization. They spring fundamentally from the German's belief in the superiority of his race, especially over the Poles and other Slav peoples.

Herr Greiser, Gauleiter of the "Wartheland" (the German province created from the western districts of Poland), in his speech on German "achievements" in this part during the past two years, gives tangible evidence of the thoroughness of the German occupation, and seizure of Polish property. A few figures from his speech speak more loudly than a host of words.

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In the past two years, 120,450 Polish houses have been taken over from their Polish owners. Out of the total area of 3,900,000 hectares of cultivated land, 3,116,000 hectares, spread over 337,192 farms, have been taken from their Polish owners and 50,000 German families installed in their places. More than 900 industrial enterprises have been completely transferred to German ownership, and a further 2,850 administered by German ("Treuhänder," which leaves the original owner very little share in the running of his own concern.

A small percentage of the smaller handicrafts establishments have been left for the time being in Polish hands, but are marked down for transference to German front-line soldiers at the close of hostilities.

Germany's aim is ultimately to reduce Polish industrialism to a minimum. For the moment, its war needs have somewhat modified the program of closing down of Polish factories, but already there is evidence that a large proportion of firms engaged in non-essential work have been eliminated from the market. Of the 15,000 commercial firms operating in the Wartheland before the war, only 8,000 are still functioning, and these have had to adapt themselves to the needs of the German war economy, and to transfer for the most part to German ownership.

The "master race" does not concern itself with the education of the "subject" races. In fact, the fewer advantages the latter enjoy, the more easily will they adapt themselves to their role of servant to the masters of the New Europe. Herr Greiser, in his survey, states that 1,700 schools are now open in the "Wartheland" in which 2,500 teachers are giving instruction to 110,000 German pupils. No mention is made of the education provided for Polish children in the area!

There could be no better example of the cynicism of the German rulers than Herr Greiser's reference to the "great criminality" among the Poles, which caused nineteen German police officers to lose their lives. To combat this "criminality," some 40,000 sentences were passed on the Polish population, 2,000 of them by special tribunal. It is evident that there is widespread and persistent resistance to the German will, despite threats and dire punishment.

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The German rulers make no secret of the fact that their nationality policy is based upon the strictest separation of the races, even in the religious sphere. "A German," says Herr Greiser, "who goes to a Polish church automatically excludes himself from the German community." The statement that there is to be complete separation between Church and State in German Poland is but a practical illustration of the National Socialist attitude to religious organizations in the Third Reich.

The German fight against the Polish nation, which has gone on since the end of the eighteenth century, sometimes with weapons other than those of war, has now entered upon its bitterest phase. No Pole can forget the suffering and degradation his people have been called upon to face. In common with the Czechs, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, Belgians, and other enslaved peoples he will reject the proposed "New Order" promised by the German conquerors after the war, and will fight with every means in his power to throw off the hated yoke, and to help build a world fit for free men to live in.

Compulsory Health Insurance

"At a time when every right-thinking American should be rallying behind our commander in chief with the single purpose of crushing the foreign aggression which seeks to engulf us, we are called on to consider and resist one of the most revolutionary and un-American doctrines ever seriously advocated by a responsible American government."

E. J. Faulkner, president, Woodmen Accident Company, thus describes, in an address at Chicago, the proposed institution in this country of a system of compulsory health insurance. The speaker continued:

"It was thought that when the attempts of a socialistically inspired minority to secure the passage of compulsory health insurance measures in a number of states during 1917 and 1918 met everywhere with decisive rejection, the ghost of this alien ideology had been laid. Such wishful thinking, however, failed to reckon with the . . . belief of the proponents of compulsory health insurance in the ability of an omnipotent State to create a Utopia here and now by the mere enactment of laws.

"The enactment of the Federal Social Security Law set the stage for the entry of the compulsory health insurance advocates into the highest councils in the land. . . .

"Not you and I, not the medical profession, no, not even the bureaucrats, will give the final answer on compulsory health insurance. Ultimately, that answer will be formulated in the minds and hearts of 130,000,000 Americans. . . . Already the tools of mass propaganda are being used to establish the concepts of compulsory insurance. . . . Let us reaffirm our faith in free productive enterprise."—*Underwriters' Report*, San Francisco.

Social Security Medicine

The Social Security Board is considering a pay roll tax of 1 per cent to defray the cost of hospital care of sick and disabled workers. Half the tax would come from the worker, half from his employer.

Three dollars a day, the board's allowance, may be fair in some sections, but it is grossly inadequate in cities, where even $6 is now too little. The difference between the allowance and the actual cost the worker himself must pay. There is no limit on his stay in the hospital, with nothing said about the cost of medical and surgical services and with no control over the hospital. Since new hospitals and staffs cannot be rapidly supplied to meet a heavy increase in demand, it seems certain that standards would fall. What we have here is a form of compulsory medical insurance, to which the best medical and economic opinion is opposed—*New York Times*.

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